The Sydney Morning Herald.

PRICE THREEPENCE.——£3 PER ANNUM.] VOL. XXX. FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1851. No. 4332

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
For one inch and under, 3s.; and 1s. for every additional inch for each insertion.

PACKET FOR MORETON BAY.

THE barque EMMA. 300 tons, John Allen commander.
The barque CAPE HORN. 240 tons, Young, commander.
(Hourly Expected.)
The first in will be despatched in five days. Goods (in the mean time) stored free of charge. Apply to
JOHN MORRIS, Agent.
Packet Office, Albion Wharf,
April 3. 6638

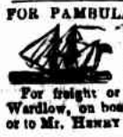
PACKET FOR THE CLARENCE RIVER.

THE well-known fast-sailing schooner
FREDERICK GRIFFITHS, 80 tons, Deering, master, (now receiving cargo). will be quickly despatched. For freight or passage apply to
JOHN MORRIS, Agent.
Packet Office, Albion Wharf, April 3. 6637

The only vessel
FOR WIDE BAY DIRECT.

THE fine schooner VANGUARD,
J. T. Smith, Master, having been detained by contrary winds, will continue to receive cargo and passengers till To-Morrow, the 5th instant, when she will clear at the Custom House, and sail first fair wind.
For freight or passage apply to the master, on board; or, to
THOMAS CROFT,
6660 Commercial Wharf.

FOR PAMBULA AND TWOFOLD BAY.



THE clipper Schooner ALLEN,
to sail on Saturday, the 5th instant.
For freight or passage, apply to Captain Wardlow, on board, at Cunningham's Wharf; or to Mr. HENRY BAYS, King-street West.
6546

ONLY VESSELS FOR MELBOURNE.

THE MARY JANE, D Goutier, commander, has still room for passengers, and will sail the first fair wind.
The fine schooner J. LOVETT, 200 tons burthen, J. Sommerville, commander, will sail on Wednesday, the 9th instant. For freight or passage apply to
E. M. SAYERS,
Port Phillip Packet Office.
6681 489 George-street.

PACKET FOR MELBOURNE.

THE splendid clipper DART,
200 tons burthen, Alexander Collings, commander, will have quick despatch.
Intending passengers are requested to inspect the accommodations of this fine vessel, unrivalled in the trade. *Beds, bedding, wines, beer, and spirits, found on board free of charge.*
For freight or passage early application is necessary, to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 470, George-street. 6557

FOR HOBART TOWN.

(Expected in a few days.)

THE well-known packet brig EMMA,
170 tons, R. F. Peckley, commander. This vessel having made a short passage down, may be looked for in about four days. She will have great despatch from here. For freight or passage early application is necessary to
JOHN MACNAMARA.
6645 Queen-street.

FOR ADELAIDE.
(Hourly expected.)

THE well-known packet brig LOUISA,
182 tons, William Heslop, commander. This vessel may be hourly looked for, and will have despatch, most of her cargo being ready for shipment. For freight or passage apply to
JOHN MACNAMARA,
6646 Queen-street.

FOR TAHITI DIRECT.

THE Belgian ship OCEANIE,
621 tons register, Captain G. Radon, will sail in a few days. For freight or passage apply to
HENRY MOORE.
Miller's Point, February 21. 6162

FOR WELLINGTON DIRECT,
To sail on Tuesday next.

THE fine fast-sailing first class brigantine PERSEVERANCE,
120 tons, Marshall, Commander. This vessel has superior accommodations for passengers, and the greater portion of her cargo being on owners' account, and ready for shipment, she will sail on the above day. Shippers and passengers will, therefore, please apply immediately, on board, at Queen's Wharf; or to
JOHN MACNAMARA,
6644 Queen-street.

FIRST SHIP
FOR SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT.

THE fine first-class ship JOHNSTONE,
600 tons burthen, T. B. Harrison, commander. This fine ship so well-known in the London trade for her rapid passages, offers a most desirable opportunity to passengers proceeding to California. She is now alongside the Circular Wharf, where intending passengers can inspect her accommodations.
For freight or passage apply to Captain Harrison, on board, to
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.,
Spring-street;
Or to JOHN MACNAMARA,
6490 Queen-street.

FIRST AMERICAN SHIP
FOR CALIFORNIA.

THE FINE SHIP ROBERT BOWNE,
505 tons, F. G. Cameron, Commander, having all her cargo on board, will sail direct for San Francisco on 10th proximo.
This ship is now alongside the Circular Wharf, where parties are invited to inspect her accommodations.
For passage apply to the master, on board; or, to
S. WILKINSON, Jun.,
Macquarie-place.
March 27. 6108

FOR SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT,

TO succeed the Adirondack, that fine A1 ship EDGAR,
Captain Smith, 600 tons burden; has all her dead weight engaged, and will sail for the above port with despatch.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Circular Quay, or to
F. W. CLARKE,
6227 Jamison-street.

FOR CHINA VIA TAHITI,
TO SAIL IN A FEW DAYS.

THE fine first-class Barque FAVOURITE,
M. H. Mortimer, Commander. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to
BUYERS AND LOCKHEAD,
6212 Harrington-street.

FOR HONGKONG VIA NEWCASTLE.

THE fine first-class barque GEORGE BUCKHAM,
385 tons register, John Matches, commander, is now loading at Newcastle for Hongkong direct.
For passage only, apply to
HENRY MOORE,
Miller's Point.

The George Buckham is open for engagement to return from China to Manila, until her departure from Newcastle 6805

FOR HONGKONG AND AMOY.

THE FINE SHIP GENERAL PALMER,
571 tons register, T. Bickford Simpson, commander, will sail in a few days.
For freight or passage apply to
HENRY MOORE.
6454 Miller's Point, Sydney.

FOR MADRAS DIRECT.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF HORSES PER SCOTIA,
The first ship of the season through Torres Straits.

THE A1 ship SCOTIA,
800 tons, Thomas Strickland commander, will positively receive her Horses on board on Monday, the 7th, and sail on the 10th April next.
From her capacity and ventilation, she is the finest ship that has left this port with Horses, has six hatches on her main deck with three patent ventilators, and fourteen large ports on each side between decks; seventeen stalls only are disengaged, and early application is necessary.
Passengers by the overland route to England, are invited to inspect her cabin accommodations, which are first-rate.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Circular Wharf; to
LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.;
Or
EDWARD N. BURGESS,
20, Macquarie-place.
March 7. 4636

FOR MADRAS.
Under engagement with the Australian Agricultural Company to sail 15th April.

THE fine A1 ship TARTAR,
600 tons, James Rudge, commander (belonging to Messrs. Green, of Blackwall), will sail from Port Stephens as above, and having a limited number of stalls disengaged, presents an excellent opportunity for shipping Horses as well as for general cargo to the above port. Horses will be received on board either at Sydney or Port Stephens.
The accommodation for passengers is very superior, and the vessel carries a surgeon.
Apply to the Captain, on board; or, to
4830 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

FOR MADRAS OR CALCUTTA.

THE A1 ship ORIENTAL,
G. Hyde, commander. This vessel is ready to take horses for either of the above named ports; and having superior accommodation, affords an eligible opportunity to passengers. For freight or passage apply to the Commander, on board; or at
F. MITCHELL AND CO.'S.
Captain Hyde will not be responsible for any debts his crew may contract.
Sydney, April 2. 6615

FOR LONDON.
FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.
To sail on the 7th April.

THE remarkably fast sailing ship CHARLOTTE JANE,
730 tons, A1 for 13 years, Alexander Lawrence, commander, has ONLY ONE STERN AND ONE SIDE CABIN DISENGAGED, and room for a limited number of steerage passengers. Immediate application is necessary to the captain, on board, at the Circular Quay; to
MACKINTOSH AND HIRST; or,
J. B. METCALFE.
March 26. 6024

FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE A1 British-built ship GLEN HUNTLEY,
505 tons register, Samuel Paterson, commander. Has almost all her wool engaged, and will sail early in April. Has excellent cabin accommodations.
For freight or passage apply to Captain PATERSON, at Botts' Wharf; to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
Or, to
6308 ROBERT HOW.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE fine, fast-sailing first class barque "GLENBERVIE,"
J. B. Fullarton, master, 406 tons measurement. This vessel has the greater portion of her cargo engaged, and will meet with early despatch. For freight or passage apply to Captain Fullarton, on board; or to
CAMPBELL AND CO.
Campbell's Wharf, March 24. 6567

FOR LONDON.

THE fast-sailing A1 ship DUKE OF WELLINGTON,
560 tons register, R. M. Miller, commander.
Having a considerable portion of her cargo engaged will have quick despatch. Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.;
or, to
6341 GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

FOR LONDON,

THE clipper barque PRINCE OF WALES,
582 tons, Charles Stuart, commander, will sail 7th April; has two poop cabins disengaged, for which *immediate* application must be made to
GIL HAIST AND ALEXANDER.
700, George-street.
Wanted, a Surgeon. 6649

FOR LONDON,

THE A1 Brig LADY MARGARET, 284 tons, James Grant, commander, having a considerable portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with despatch.
For freight or passage, apply on board or to
SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.
March 17. 6407

FOR CHARTER,

THE fine fast-sailing A1 barque WILLIAM,
313 tons register, John Robinson, commander. Is now ready to proceed on any voyage. Apply to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
6657 700, George-street.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 488, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY, (Opposite the Barrack Gate.)

CAPITAL—£400,000, IN 4000 SHARES.

DIRECTORS.
H. H. Browne, Esq., Chairman
William Brown, Esq., Deputy Chairman
John Alexander, Esq. | Robert Graham, Esq
Alex. Campbell, Esq. | Robert How, Esq.
MARINE SURVEYOR.
Captain Ashmore, Kent-street North.

The Directors attend daily to receive applications for insurances. Risks are taken on goods and vessels of forty-five tons register and upwards to all ports.
The Board meets every Wednesday at one o'clock for the despatch of general business.

Rates of Premium per cent. (with average.

Europe	2½	Colonial trade—	
China, India, &c.	2½	Hobart Town	1
Java	2	Launceston	1
South America	2	Port Phillip	1
Mauritius or Bourbon	2	Ditto per steamer	½
Cape of Good Hope	2	Adelaide	1½
Torres' Straits	2½	Swan River	2½
Whaling vessels for the voyage	2	Auckland	1
Time risks	9 to 10	Port Nicholson	1½
12 months	9	Port Nelson	2
6 "	5	Moreton Bay (by the northern passage only)	1½
3 "	3	For goods, &c., made free of particular average the premium is reduced ½ to ¼ per cent on the above rates	

N.B.—Notice is hereby given, that the Company's Surveyor will attend on the arrival of each vessel in which they may be interested, to report upon the stowage of the cargo, &c., and that where claims are likely to be made, notice is required to be left at the Company's Office on the arrival of the vessel.
J. C. PHELPS,
8330 Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

REDUCED SCALE OF PREMIUMS:—

	For annum. Per cent. s.	d.
Slated brick or stone buildings detached	5	0
Ditto ditto ditto contiguous	7	6
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto to inferior buildings	10	0
Shingled ditto ditto ditto detached	10	0
Ditto ditto ditto contiguous	12	6
Inferior buildings	15s. and	17 6

Vessels in harbour with or without warranty to repair and ships building.
Hazardous risks subject to special arrangement.
Losses by lightning made good.
All losses promptly adjusted in Sydney.
GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.,
Agents
Spring-street, Sydney. 4109

SYDNEY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Half Yearly Meeting of the Members of the Sydney Fire Insurance Company will be held on Tuesday, the sixth day of May, 1851, at half-past two o'clock P.M., at the Offices of the Company, No. 397, Pitt-street.
By Order of the Board,
6643 GEORGE KING, Secretary.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, London.
Established by Act of Parliament, 1824.
Capital—Five Millions Sterling.

The undersigned are duly empowered by the above Company to effect assurances for the whole of life, or for a shorter period—the terms of which, and all further particulars, may be obtained on application.
J. B. AND G. WERE,
Circular Quay.
Sydney, December 29. 4734

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
NOTICE is hereby given, in pursuance of the provisions of the 76th Article of the Deed of Settlement, that the half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors of this Bank will be held at the banking house of the Company in Sydney on Thursday, the 10th day of April next, at noon, to consider the Report of the Board of Directors to be then made, to declare a dividend of profits for the half year ending 31st March instant, and to consider and decide on all such matters and things as may then be brought forward by the Board of Directors relating to the affairs of the Company.
Notice is also hereby given, that it is the intention of the Board of Directors at the said meeting to propose the extension of the capital of the Bank by the creation of 1250 new shares of £20 each, with the view to the allotment of such shares at Melbourne and Moreton Bay.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. BAILLIE, Secretary.
Bank of New South Wales.
Sydney, March 25. 6037

SYDNEY BRANCH.
ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
THE undersigned issue Policies at the reduced rates of premium.
THACKER AND CO.,
432 541, George-street.

ROYAL EXCHANGE COMPANY.
THE sum of Five Thousand Pounds having been subscribed, the Shareholders of this Company are requested, in terms of the agreement, to attend a meeting, to be held in Mr. Lyons' upper Rooms, George-street, on Monday, the 7th instant, at three o'clock P.M., for the purpose of electing Provisional and Honorary Office Bearers.
All parties who have not yet been invited to join the Company, and who may be desirous of doing so, are requested to attend.
By order of the Committee.
GEORGE REES, Honorary Secretary.
April 3. 6563

ST. MARY'S CHORAL SOCIETY.
A SPECIAL General Meeting of the above Society will be held on Tuesday Evening next, at seven o'clock, to take into consideration the propriety of repealing or modifying Rule XIV, which provides for the admission of honorary members.
R. K. SCONCE,
6685 Honorary Secretary.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.
SIR JOSEPH BANKS' HOTEL, BOTANY BAY.
PARTIES who have not visited the above Establishment are respectfully invited to take advantage of the delightful weather with which we are now favoured, to do so. The Patrons of the Establishment also are reminded of its acknowledged superiority, to which the Proprietors have recently at considerable cost materially added.
A considerable reduction has been made in the scale of charges to parties residing at the Hotel.
Communications intended for the Hotel, if left with Mr. Beaumont, Builder, Castlereagh-street, will be immediately forwarded.
BEAUMONT AND WALLER.
March 26. 3652

THIS EVENING, APRIL 4.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS AND COMBINATION OF TALENT!
AT MALCOM'S
ROYAL AUSTRALIAN CIRCUS, York-street.

ENTIRE CHANGE IN THE PROGRAMME.

First night of the Serio-Comic Ballet of LOVE IN RUSTIC LIFE! THIS EVENING, April 4,
The evening's entertainments will commence with a Double Act of Horsemanship, entitled THE MAN ABOUT TOWN, introducing the learned Pig, by Mr. Williams.
After which Mr. Hughes, the celebrated Slack Rope Vaulter, will go through his daring Evolutions on the Corde Roide.
To be followed by a graceful Act of Equestrianism, which elicited so much applause on two former occasions, entitled LOVE AMONG THE ROSES, by Miss Griffiths, assisted by Messrs. Raymond, Williams, and Albry.
To be succeeded by a daring act of Horsemanship, by that daring Equestrian Mr. Jones, entitled THE BRAW SCOTCH LADDIE, in full costume.
(An interval of fifteen minutes.)
Part II. will commence with grand feats of skill and dexterity on the Tight Rope, by Mr. Jones.
To be followed by the introduction of the celebrated mare May Fairy by Mr. Jones. The tractability of this very docile animal must be seen to be appreciated.
After which, Miss Griffiths will again appear in a rural Act of Equestrianism, entitled THE PRIDE OF THE VILLAGE.
To be followed by Mr. Hughes throwing Front and Back Somersets, off the Spring Board, and over Four Horses.
The whole to conclude with a serio-comic Ballet, entitled LOVE IN RUSTIC LIFE; or, THE DISAPPOINTED NABOBS. Walter Bertram, a gardener, Mr. Random; William, a rustic, in love with his daughter, Mr. Raymond; Hassan, a rich East Indiaman, Mr. Williams; Monsieur de Vignon, Mr. Barclay; La Fayette, a dancing master, Mr. Jones; John Bull, Mr. Green; Lucy Bertram, Miss Griffiths; Mrs. Bertram, an avaricious old lady, Mr. Hughes
Riding Master, Mr. Jones; Ring and Ballet Master, Mr. Raymond; Clowns, Messrs. Random and Albry; Master of the Horse, Mr. Barclay; Equerry to the Establishment, Mr. Stewart. Boxes 3s., pit 2s., gallery 1s. Half-price to boxes and pit at nine o'clock. Children under twelve, half-price. Carriages will be in attendance at half-past ten o'clock. Doors open at half-past 7, and the performances commence at eight precisely. 6684

AUSTRALASIAN ANTI-TRANSPORTATION LEAGUE.

PUBLIC MEETING.
PURSUANT to a Resolution adopted by the Committee of the Anti-Transportation Association, I do hereby convene a Meeting of the Members of the Association, and of the public, to be held at Messrs. MORT AND BROWN'S PRODUCE STORES, CIRCULAR QUAY, on MONDAY, the 7th day of April instant, at 1 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of taking the opinion of the Members and the public on the expediency of dissolving the Association and uniting with the Australasian League.
CHARLES COWPER,
Chairman.
GILBERT WRIGHT,
Honorary Secretary.
April 3. 6607

POLITICAL ASSOCIATION.
A MEETING of the Members of the Association will be held at the Old Assembly Rooms, King-street, This Evening, to receive the report of the Committee, and to enrol Members. 6649

YORK-STREET SUNDAY SCHOOL.
ANNIVERSARY SERMONS.
ON Sunday next, the 6th instant, two sermons will be preached in the Centenary Chapel, York-street, in aid of the funds of the above school.
In the morning at 11 o'clock, by the Rev. W. B. BOYCE, General superintendent of the Wesleyan Missions in Australia and Tasmania.
In the evening, at half-past six o'clock, by the Rev. J. EGGLESTON, late of Hobart Town.

A public examination of the children will be held on Monday, the 14th instant, at ten o'clock, a.m., and on the evening of the same day a public TEA MEETING will be held in the school-rooms underneath the chapel, commencing at half-past six o'clock. Tickets, one shilling each.
After tea, several Ministers and other gentlemen are expected to address the meeting.
F. TUCKFIELD,
April 3. Minister. 6601

TO THE MEMBERS
OF THE
SECOND AUSTRALIAN BENEFIT INVESTMENT and BUILDING SOCIETY.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a sale of the Right to receive advances upon shares will take place on Tuesday, April 8th, at half-past five o'clock P.M., at the offices of the Society, 416, George-street.
By order of the Board of Directors,
GEORGE L. ROBINSON,
6078 Secretary.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.
MR. HENRY ROBBERDS is appointed Collector for the current year, and Subscribers are respectfully requested to pay their subscriptions to him.
THOMAS WOOLLEY,
5435 Treasurer.

FOR SALE OR LEASE, those commodious stone built Warehouses in Lower George-street, adjoining the premises of Messrs. R. How and Co., and lately occupied by Messrs. G. Thorne and Co. and M. Joubert.
The buildings have just been put in a state of complete repair. Immediate possession can be given, and any reasonable alterations or improvements would be made to suit an incoming tenant.
For further particulars apply to WILLIAM DAWES, Esq., Church-hill; or JOHN BROWN, Esq., George-street.
March 24. 5866

FINE HEAD OF HAIR.
ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.
THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THIS DISCOVERY in RESTORING, IMPROVING, and BEAUTIFYING THE HUMAN HAIR, is too well known and appreciated to need comment. The patronage of HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, the COURT, and the whole of the ROYAL FAMILY of GREAT BRITAIN, and of every Court in the civilized world; and the high esteem in which it is universally held, together with numerous testimonials constantly received of its efficacy, afford the best and surest proofs of its merits. Price 3s. 6d.—7s.—Family bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d., and double that size, 21s. per bottle.
☞ Each bottle of the *genuine* article has the words ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL engraved in two lines on the wrapper; and on the back of the wrapper nearly 1500 times, containing 29,000 letters.
Sold by C. M. PENNY, E. MACE, A. FOSS, P. F. MONGAN, J. ROW, Chemists; Messrs. HAMBRIDGE AND SONS, 476, George-street; ROBINSON and PEARSON, Hairdressers; and T. HUGHES, Machinist, Sydney.

ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS.—Messrs Howard beg respectfully to announce that they will (in conjunction with Mr. J. W. Reading, late of the Victoria Theatre,) give another of their popular Ethiopian Concerts in the saloon of the Royal Hotel, This (Friday) Evening, April 4, when several novelties will be introduced. Admission, 1s; front seats, 2s. Doors open at half-past seven; to commence at eight o'clock.
N.B.—Messrs. Howard and Reading, the *original serenaders* of this colony, will, on and after this date, be known as the "OHIO SERENADERS." 6535

NEW POLKAS.
THE MOONLIGHT POLKA, containing five pages of really good music, can be procured at
GROCOTT'S ONLY,
also, the POLKA D'AMOUR.
Both these Polkas are played by the Band of H.M. 11th REGIMENT and the
CITY BAND.
A splendid collection of Polkas always on hand at
ONE SHILLING EACH;
Or, a selection of 50, handsomely bound, for £1 11s. 6d.
MUSIC SALOON,
6668 486, George-street.

REMOVAL.—The Subscribers have Removed their business from Hunter-street to the stores recently occupied by Messrs. L. and S. Samuel, at the rear of Gill's Hotel, Pitt-street.
EDWARD YOUNGMAN AND CO.,
Wholesale Druggists.
Pitt-street, December 20. 11973

PUBLIC NOTICE.
WATERLOO HOUSE.
101, KING-STREET,
SYDNEY.
R. M. PITE
BEGS respectfully to announce to the public generally, that the above Establishment will be opened on Saturday, April 5th, with an unprecedented and fresh stock of every description of clothing suitable for a general supply to gentlemen in town as well as for the interior, at such prices as must claim the patronage and support of all who may value first-rate materials with superior workmanship.
The above stock comprises articles of first-rate quality, consisting of:—
Superior broadcloths
Cassimeres, doeskins
English and colonial tweeds, rich Genoa velvet
Black and coloured satin, silk and other vestings
Moleskins, cords, drills, gambroons, &c., &c.
R. M. P. begs to call the attention of settlers, storekeepers, and others, to his large and well selected stock of ready-made clothing and slops of every description.

A suit of clothes, of the best material and workmanship, made to order in eight hours.

Also, Military and Naval Uniforms executed with the greatest promptitude and exactness.
Observe the address,
WATERLOO HOUSE,
6627 101, King-street.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, and Strangers Visiting Sydney.
BRUSH AND MACDONNELL respectfully inform the Members of the Council and the various Strangers now in Sydney, that they have a fine selection of every description of Jewellery, selected personally by Mr. Brush, from the most eminent houses in London.
They wish to call particular attention to their CAMEOS, which are unequalled for their beauty, and are the finest examples of this department of the Fine Arts ever brought into Sydney.
Gold Vine Leaf Brooches, with Carbuncle drop, the newest style.
Beautiful Gold Chains, from the West-end makers.
Malachite Brooches, in gold and silver.
Gold Lockets, comprising Mandarin, Enamelled and Heart Lockets, set with turquoise, &c., in various sizes.
Fine London Rings, with diamond, ruby, garnet, onyx, almondine, amethyst, topas, and bloodstone.
Solid Gold Signet Rings.
Ladies' Card Cases, in sterling silver, with rich designs.
Ladies' Card Cases, in mother-of-pearl and tortoiseshell.
Work Boxes, in Papier Mâché, splendidly illustrated with Art Union paintings, and elegantly fitted.
Scent Bottles, with spring tops, vinaigrettes.
SILVER MUGS, OF THE NEWEST PATTERNS; at £3.
Silver Bells and Whistles—Silver Arrow Brooches.
Silver Knife, Fork, and Spoon, various sizes.
Gentlemen's Diamond Studs, a fine set of single stone.
Gold Studs in great variety.
Diamond Pins. Gold Sleeve Buttons.
MUSICAL BOXES, by Nicolé and others, playing from two to eight tunes.
Besides the above, B and M'D. have a great variety of every article of personal adornment, which cannot be particularized in an advertisement. They respectfully request those parties who require the newest and most elegant Jewellery that can be made, to favour them with an inspection of their new stock.

FIRST-CLASS WATCHES.
In addressing the public respecting an article heretofore not to be procured of the best kind, B. and M'D. would not be doing themselves justice were they to pass over their present importation of gold and silver watches with an ordinary announcement.
These watches have been made to order for this establishment by the BEST MANUFACTURERS IN LONDON, and are of the most perfect workmanship, *and will be sold at London prices.* The proprietors are willing to stake their character on their accuracy and goodness. It may appear too much to say, but it is only the truth—that similar watches to these have never before been imported for sale into New South Wales
BRUSH AND MACDONNELL,
Watchmakers, Jewellers, and Opticians,
6654 488, George-street.

MALZE.—To be Sold, the above, at a low rate, in quantities of five bushels and upwards, at Dixon's Mills, foot of Liverpool-street. Apply to the Storekeeper, at the Mills; or, to
RICHARD SCOUGALL,
6639 423, George-street.

ON SALE, (now landing, ex Achilles,)—
Tin plates, IC and IX, Pontypool charcoal
Sheet lead, 4, 5, and 6lb.
Washing soda
Patent Belmont sperm candles
London bottled ale and stout, in 4 dozen casks.
Also, on hand,
Europe cordage
Hare's flax cloth
Blankets
Printed canvas
Druggetts
Flannels
Woolpacks
Twine
Pitch
Bath bricks
Patna rice.
GEORGE THORNE AND CO.
April 1. 6634

FOR SALE,
RIM LOCKS and Fineward Drawback Locks
Fine plate and mortice sash locks
Bow latches and Norfolk latches
Straight and necked tower bolts
Brass knob barrel bolts
Patent butts and Parliament hinges
Scotch and Lancashire T hinges
Flooring brads
Fine cut lath nails
Fine cut brads and fine cut tacks
Brass butts, brass flush bolts, rack pulleys, &c.
Plough traces and bullock chains
Shot, round and oval fryingpans
Spades, anvils, and vyces
Casks assorted, oval pots, saucepans and kettles
Casks assorted enamelled saucepans, and stewpans
Chisels and hammers
Fireirons
Coffee, wheat, and malt mills
Trays
Pit, cross-cut and hand saws
Iron wire and bottling wire
Lyndon's falling and broad axes
Lyndon's adzes
Counter weighing machines
Spring balances
Table knives and forks
Ivory handle table knives
Butchers' knives and steels
Scissors
Guns, pistols, blunderbusses, powder flasks, &c.
Brass chamber candlesticks, 5, 5½, 6 inch
Pillar, shop, and other lamps
Trays, oval, &c.
6634 GEORGE THORNE AND CO.

SODA WATER BOTTLES.—Now landing, ex Achilles, a few cases Schweppe's superior bottles.
L. AND S. SPYER,
Lower George-street.
April 3. 6626

HAY AND OATS.—For Sale, at Douro, Yass Plains, Hay and Oats, of last year's growth.
H. O'BRIEN.
Douro, February 21. 3816

EX ACHILLES.
NOW landing, and for sale, 300 dozen of Guinness' Dublin Bottled Stout, the only lot in the market. Early application is necessary to secure any portion of this highly valuable beverage, so strongly recommended by the faculty to invalids nurses, and others. To be had only at WILLIAM HUDSON'S nearly opposite the Adelphi Hotel, York-street. 6632

RAILWAY HOUSE, 275, George-street, and 35, King-street.—The undersigned having purchased his large stock of teas, &c., previous to the late rise, now offers
Hyson skin tea the best brands, from 52s. 6d. per chest!!!
Congou ditto, ditto, 72s. 6d. per ditto!!!
A good sample of sugar at £16 per ton, in any quantity
Also, 60 cases J. and J. Colman's No. 1 starch, London, (not colonial in original packages)
The undersigned further wishes his customers to understand that he has no understanding with any other house on Brickfield Hill as to prices.
He is determined to sell his present stock at the lowest possible prices, to make room for fresh purchases.
6510 A. WADDELL.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—
400 Half-chests souchong tea, ex Statesman, very superior
250 Chests congou
500 Chests hyson skin tea, various shipments
500 Half-ditto ditto, ditto ditto
Pampanga, Taal, Yio-Yio, and Company's pieces
Tobacco, American and Colonial
Liverpool salt
Starch and blue, Colman's
Patna rice
Oilman's stores of every description.
WILLIAM BARNETT,
6438 Stores, opposite Lloyd's Auction Mart.

PATENT SPERM CANDLES, warranted to burn equal to real sperm, 1s. 4d. per lb. An allowance to purchasers of a package of 25 or 30 lbs.
American Goods—A small assortment still on hand
GENUINE PORT AND SHERRIES—
Port, 11s. 6d. and 15s. per dozen
Sherry, 11s. 6d. and 15s. per ditto
Cider, 6s. per ditto
Ale and Porter, 5s. 6d.
SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE,
Opposite Police Office.
3331 York-street

FINE LIVERPOOL SALT, ex Petrel, for sale by
ROBERT COVENY,
6543 102, Market-street.

FOR SALE, a Gig, 18 feet by 4 feet beam; can be seen on board the barque Glen Huntley, at Botts' Wharf. 6602

FOR SALE.
BLACK HARKAWAY. This celebrated Horse will be disposed of on reasonable terms, in consequence of his owner being about to leave the colony.
"Harkaway's" performances on the Turf and on the Road are so well known that a detailed account of them is considered unnecessary.
His owner lately offered to trot him against any horse in the colony for One Hundred Pounds, which offer remains unaccepted.
Apply to COLIN CAMPBELL, Esq., at the Office of John Grahame, 8, Jamison-street.
April 2. 6474

TO be disposed of, a first-rate steady business. The present proprietor being compelled to give up his general business, owing to other engagements, will dispose of his stock, trade, and fittings, on reasonable terms. The party treating for the business will be put in possession of the line of trade and custom. All information can be had by applying on the premises, to C. ADRIAN, Northern House, 74, King-street. 6445

4000 SHEEP for Sale, without Stations, in the Wellington District. The greater portion are young Sheep, and have never been diseased. For particulars enquire of Mr. T. D. SYER, Bathurst. Letters post-paid. 6302

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,
THE ESTATE OF KIRKCONNEL, situate about twenty miles on this side of Bathurst on the Main Western Road, by which it is bounded for about two miles, and consisting of 2427 acres.
The property will either be disposed of in the lump, or in such portions as may suit purchasers—several small farms having already been marked off along the road. The whole of the estate is fenced and plentifully supplied with water at all seasons.
The buildings consist of a handsome verandah cottage of ten rooms, with suitable outhouses, and splendid garden in good order and full bearing—the English fruits, from the salubrity of the climate, growing in great perfection. There is also, at some distance, a comfortable and substantial stone-built farm house, with garden and other conveniences attached.
For further particulars apply to Messrs. MIDDLETHOPE, GUNNER, and TOMPSON, in Sydney; or W. HALL PALMER, Esq., at Kirkconnel. 615 9

FOR SALE, a Country Store, with about fifteen acres of land attached, situated near the township of Bowenfels, in the district of Hartley. For particulars apply at M'DONALD'S, 268 George-street South. 2295

STATION WITH SHEEP AND CATTLE.
FOR SALE, by Private Contract, the Station called "Cota," in the Lachlan District, with the stock thereon, viz.—4000 Sheep, and about 500 head of Cattle; also, a few Horses, Working Bullocks, &c.
This Station is known to be the best in the District. It is distant from the town of Bathurst about 65 miles. The river runs through it, and affords a never failing supply of water. The Sheep are sound and healthy, and have never been diseased.
For particulars apply to Mr. RATTRAY, Bathurst-street. 6669

SALES BY AUCTION.

98 COLONIAL CHEESES.
MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by auction, at his Commercial Rooms, 481, George-street,
THIS DAY, Friday 4th April,
At a quarter to 11 o'clock precisely,
93 Colonial Cheeses.
Terms—Cash. 6681

12 CASES STRAW BONNETS.
WITHOUT RESERVE.
MR. R. FAWCETT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Commercial Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, Friday, 4th April,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
10 Cases Fashionable Straw Bonnets, &c., as under:—
Ladies' improved Dunstable bonnets
Ladies' Geneva improved ditto
Ladies' ditto Bedford ditto
Ladies' satin ditto
Ladies' feather-edge straw ditto
Ladies' figured ditto ditto
Ladies' satin and chip ditto
Ladies' fancy straw ditto
Ladies' goffered ditto ditto
Ladies' mixed coloured ditto
Ladies' mixed chip fancy ditto
Ladies' fancy chip ditto
Girls' and maids' Geneva improved ditto
Girls' and maids' improved ditto
Goffered edgings
Gossamer linings &c.
Terms at sale. 2664

HATS AND CAPS.
MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by auction, at his Commercial Rooms, George-street,
On MONDAY, April 7,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
2 cases gentlemen's black Paris hats
1 ditto ditto stuff ditto
1 ditto ditto drab hats
3 cases boys' and youths' cloth caps, assorted.
Terms at sale. 6682

TO HATTERS, DRAPERS, STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.
MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by auction, at his Commercial Rooms, 481, George-street,
On MONDAY, 7th April,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
Three cases consisting of—
Gentlemen's best drab California hats
Ditto superior drab shells, silk lined, and stiffened
Ditto best California brown hats
Ditto ditto ditto, green ditto
Ditto ditto, Paris hats, on stuff bodies, 7½ x 2¾.
Scotch Glengarry caps
Best drab silk tassels, for California hats.
Terms at sale. 6682

HORSES.
MR. ARMSTRONG will sell at the Cattle Market,
THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
Ten colts, six of them got by Mariner, and four of them fit for heavy draught. They are broken in to saddle, and will be shown mounted for sale.

TO-MORROW, at 12 o'clock,
At the Veterinary Repository,
Ten Colts and Fillies, nearly thorough-bred, well broken in to saddle and harness
After which,
Several good saddle and harness horses.
P.S.—A Shoeing smith Wan

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.

April 3.—Lucy Ann, whaling barque, resumed her cruise this day.

April 3.—Daniel Webster, barque, 296 tons, Captain Jones, for Auckland. Passengers—Captain Macfarlane, Mrs. Jones, Mr and Mrs. Irving and four children, Mr. James Batelus, Mr. James Burnes, Mr. Edward Wilkinson, and Mr. Thomas Penny.

COASTERS INWARDS.

April 3.—John, 20, Morgan, from Newcastle, with 22 tons coals; Elizabeth, 32, Rennie, from Newcastle, with 40 tons coals; Wild Duck, 25, Laverick, from Brisbane Water, with 10,000 feet timber.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

April 3.—Defiance, 18, Hardwick, and the Plover, 12, Prentice, for the Hawkesbury, with sundries; Elizabeth, 32, Rennie, Anna Maria, 49, Bonney, John, 20, Morgan, Edward 29, Hutton, Traveller's Bride, 32, Linquest Stranger, 27, Croad, all for Newcastle, with sundries; Water Witch, 37, Wood, for the M'Leay, with sundries; Mary Ann, 16, Farrier, for Brisbane Water, in ballast; Cygnet, 30, Murray, for Wollongong, with sundries; Thistle, steamer, 127, Mulhall, for Morpeth, with sundries.

IMPORTS.

April 3.—Eleanor Lancaster, barque, from San Francisco via Honolulu: 36 cases 3 casks pickles, 1 case paper hangings, 2 boats' anchors, 9000 bricks, 140 tons coals, 1 cask essence of lemon, 9 iron stock anchors, 1 cwt. long link chain, 11 cases salad oil, 10 cases sauces, 3 cases tartaric acid, 1 hogshead paint oil, 9 kegs lard, 2 casks cheese, 30 coils rope, 4001bs. tartaric acid, 3 barrels pitch, 40 boxes raisins, 1 cask soup and boulli, 1 trunk baggage, F. W Lodge, 25 cases pickles, 10 cases mustard, 4 cases carbonate soda, 3 cases starch, 3 cases jams, 9 casks limejuice. Threlkeld, all returned cargo. Shipped at Honolulu, 9 bales canvas, 2 bales twine, Lyall, Scott, and Co.; 2 cases beads, 2 cases tea catties, 1 case mace, 1 case flowers, A. Moses.

EXPORTS.

April 3.—Phœbe for Melbourn: 100 bushels maize, 2500 spokes, 30 pairs gig shafts, Sheppard and Alger; 20 hogsheads ale, Lyall, Scott, and Co.; 42 cases glass; 1 cask oil, Dawson and Fairfax; 1 case, Charles Chapman; 10 cases furniture and glassware, Philip Levey; 1 case honey, Frederick T. Smith; 220 bags bran, Thomas Barker and Co.; 1 truss leather, Thomas Holme; 1 case, Mr. Ramsden; 2 cases, S. Brown; 1252 fellocs, 1 bundle gig shafts, 1 bundle gig hoops, 10 bags salt, William Wells; 9 cases merchandise, Abram Brierley; 5 hogsheads ale, 1080 flooring boards, Robert How; 8 cases drugs, 10 packages oil, E. Youngman and Co.; 1 case stationery, Jeremiah Moore; 3 cases 1 parcel stationery, John Sands; 3 packages sundries and 1 case drugs, Mr. Waite.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the Post Office as follow:—

For London.—By the Prince of Wales, on Monday evening, at 6.

For San Francisco via Honolulu.—By the Mary Catherine, this evening, at 8.

*** A schooner was signalled to the southward of the Heads yesterday, she had not come up the harbour at the time we went to press.

Custom House.—Entered outwards, April 3, Oceanic, ship 521, Radou, for Tahiti; Oriental, barque, 507, Hyde, for Calcutta, and Madras; Duke of Roxburgh, barque, 469, Kissopp, for Amoy; Scotia, ship, 778, Strickland, for Madras

Disgraceful Conduct of a Seaman.—On Sunday last, whilst the Rev. Mr. Threlkeld was performing Divine Service, on board the Charlotte Jane, one of the seamen, James Spring, interrupted the service by using the most revolting language. He was given in charge of a constable of the Sydney police, and taken to the George street watch-house, whilst Captain Lawrence and other witnesses were given to understand that the charge would be heard at the Water Police Office, where they attended on the following morning. Instead of this, the seaman was included in the ordinary drunkards' list at the George street Office, and in the absence of any evidence as to his disgraceful conduct, he was merely fined five shillings, and discharged. So inadequate a punishment was brought under the notice of Captain Lawrence, who with Mr. Lane (who was on board with a party of ladies) made depositions as to the scandalous nature of the offence. Yesterday, Spring was brought before Captain Browne, who, after commenting on the unmanly and un-English conduct of which he had been guilty, and regretting that through the ignorance of the apprehending constable, he had escaped with a nominal punishment, bound him over to keep the peace for twelve months, himself in £10 and two sureties in £5 each; in default thereof to be imprisoned for one month.—Captain Browne took occasion to observe that such a mistake would be guarded against in future, as the Superintendent of Police had since given orders that any seaman apprehended in the city should be forwarded to the Water Police Office to be dealt with.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION

April.	SUN. rises	SUN. sets	HIGH WATER morn.	HIGH WATER even.
4	FRIDAY	6 15	6 52	10 25	10 48

Moon, first quarter, 5 7 P.M., April 9.

THE

Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1851.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

THE SLANDER OF LORD ASHLEY.

About a fortnight ago we called the attention of our readers to an extraordinary slander cast by Lord Ashley upon the moral character of Sydney, his Lordship declaring our fair city to be "the vilest and most corrupt place on the face of the earth." We were then, however, unable to state in what place or upon what occasion the slander was uttered, our information having been derived from a letter in the *Edinburgh Evening Courant*, written by an old resident in the colony, who took the noble slanderer to task, and bore a manly testimony to the truth. We have now before us the *Courant* of a previous date, the 2nd November, in which we have all the particulars. We there find that the speech was delivered at a meeting of the Edinburgh Ladies' Female Emigration Society, held in that city on the 31st October, the Rev. Mr. Miller in the chair.

The Chairman stated that the Society had been instituted by a number of benevolent ladies in Edinburgh, who had been impressed with the success of a small scheme of a similar character at Southampton. It was formed on the 7th January, 1850; and in the course of the first month it was fully organised, and ready to enter upon practical operations. In the course of five months from its commencement, the Committee had sent out twenty two female emigrants—three to Otago, six to Nelson, one to Wellington, five to Australia, and seven to Canada. In the month of December the ladies proposed to hold a bazaar, as a means of raising funds for their truly philanthropic object.

Lord Ashley, it appears, had come down from London to attend this meeting by special invitation. After the furious denunciation of Sydney already referred to, his Lordship was pleased to admit that to Moreton Bay and Port Phillip female emigrants *might* be sent. What will he say when he learns that some of the wealthiest and most influential people of Moreton Bay are doing all they can to get their district perverted to a Penal Settlement?

We should hope that on being made acquainted with his unfortunate speech, some of our intelligent friends in London would set Lord Ashley right, and that, as a gentleman and a Christian, he would thereupon see it to be his bounden duty to retract his slander as openly as he had made it.

APPORTIONMENT OF MEMBERS.

In commenting on the new Electoral Bill, the *Maitland Mercury* estimates the total population of the colony, of course exclusively of Victoria, at 190,000 souls, who are supposed to be distributed in something like the following proportions:—

Counties	90,000
Towns	75,000
Pastoral Districts	25,000
Total	190,000

We have not minutely checked this estimate, but we are inclined to think that it is an approximation to the truth; at any rate, in the absence of the returns of the late census, an approximation sufficiently near for our contemporary's purpose, namely, to form some conception of the ratio in which the Bill distributes the number of members amongst those three divisions of the territory.

Speaking in round numbers, the 32 elective members given for the whole colony are in the ratio of 1 to 6000 of the population; and the numbers given for the respective divisions are about as follow:—

Counties	1 Member	to 6,500 Persons
Towns	1 ditto	to 7,500 ditto
Pastoral Districts	1 ditto	to 3,200 ditto

These figures, so far as they may be relied on, abundantly confirm the opinion we expressed last week as to the undue influence given to the pastoral interest by the proposed distribution, the number of members apportioned to the pastoral districts, in comparison with those apportioned to counties and towns, being more than 2 to 1. Whilst we are aware that population, taken in its barely *numerical* sense, is not the only thing to be considered in such arrangements, and could not in point of fact be rigidly adhered to as a rule, yet we cannot but look at this arrangement as monstrously unjust, and even absurd. By all means let the squatters be *duly* represented in the Legislature; but this is widely different from giving them an overwhelming preponderance—a preponderance the more to be deprecated because, as a class, they are known to have strong leanings in favour of transportation.

Our contemporary has strong objections to the "Borough" scheme embodied in this Bill, on the ground that its effect will be to diminish unjustly the electoral influence of the inhabitants of the towns comprised within that plan. We confess that, at first sight, we thought so too; but on estimating the probable number of inhabitants now residing in those boroughs, the objection dwindles away. The estimate, however, is necessarily very crude, and must be taken for no more than it is worth.

At the census of 1846, the population of the boroughs comprised within the five Borough Districts of the Bill was as under:—

The Midland	7	Boroughs	4,329
The Western	4	Di to	2,482
The Southern	5	Ditto	2,236
The Northern	7	Ditto	5,037
The North-eastern	5	Ditto	2,004
Total			16,088

In what ratio the population of these boroughs has increased during the last five years, we are at present uninformed; but supposing that in the aggregate its numbers have been doubled, we have then 32,000 persons, to whom it is proposed to give five members, or in the proportion of 1 to 6400—about equal to the proportion given to the counties.

Judging from the time occupied in the compilation of the census tables of 1846, the returns of the census of the present year will not be *completed* before the end of October; but we should think that a return of the mere *number* of inhabitants in each of the proposed Electoral Districts and Boroughs might be prepared in the course of a few weeks. If so, the second reading of the Bill ought to be postponed accordingly: otherwise, the Council will in a great measure be legislating in the dark.

THE LAW OF DISTRESS FOR RENT.

Until within the last six months, it was believed throughout New South Wales that the law of distress in force in England was part and parcel of the law of this colony. A landlord was accustomed to distrain on his tenant for rent in arrear, to have the goods valued after five days, and then sold; and the landlord's right to do so was never questioned by the tenant. But some twelvemonths ago, one Mr. Webb had for his tenant one Mr. Slapp, who, setting landlords' rights and quarter-day at defiance, got in arrear of his rent, and left Mr. Webb his remedy by distress. Mr. Webb distrained in the way that all colonial landlords had done before him; but he seems to have had a wide awake tenant in Mr. Slapp, who felt indignant at a bailiff daring to seize his chattels, and resented the intrusion by an action of trespass against his landlord. Mr. Webb pleaded, amongst other pleas, that he seized the goods and sold them in satisfaction of rent in arrear, to which the injured Slapp demurred that Mr. Webb had no right to sell the goods and chattels distrained, as the statute authorising such a step is not in force in this colony. In due time, the case came on for argument before the Supreme Court on the demurrer, and the Court, after having taken time to consider its judgment, deferred it till last October. In that judgment the Court decided that the law of Distress and Replevin, so far as it respects the powers of seizing, detaining, and replevying of goods, is in force in this colony. His Honor the Chief Justice, who was on this occasion the mouthpiece of the Court, then proceeds, "the power, however, of selling a tenant's goods when distrained is no necessary sequence of any of the aforesaid powers. It depends on the statute of 2 W. and M., c. 5, s. 2, which enacts that if the tenant shall not replevy within five days, then, after notice of the distress given him, the landlord may 'with the Sheriff or Under-Sheriff of the county, or with the Constable of the Hundred, parish, or place where the distress was taken,' cause the goods to be appraised by two sworn Appraisers, whom he is to swear. 'And *after such appraisement* he may lawfully sell the goods so distrained,' leaving the overplus of the proceeds, if any, in the hands of such Sheriff, Under-Sheriff, or Constable, for the owner's use. It appears to us to be hence quite clear that we cannot separate the duty of appraising, from the power of selling; that the latter is expressly conferred *qualifiedly* only; that they are not distinct or independent provisions; and consequently that where there has been no appraisement, the statute confers no power." Further on in the Judgment His Honor observes, "But if there be no means of appraising, which is an inseparable condition preliminary to the sale, the power of selling could never lawfully be exercised." And then in answer to the argument of Mr. Webb's Counsel that there has been a continued and long established usage to sell goods distrained on without appraising them, His Honor remarks, "that if such a usage exists, it is not an adoption of the enactment, but in violation of it," and towards the conclusion of the judgment His Honor confirms the conclusions to which the Court had previously arrived — "we have," observes His Honor, "decided that the power of sale given by the 2 W. and M. is not in force in this colony unless it be preceded by an appraisement as required by the same statute." The effect of this decision was that Mr. Slapp got the judgment of the Court in his favour, and thus became a benefactor to tenants who have a horror of paying rents.

As might naturally be supposed, the judgment of their Honors was far from agreeable to landlords; they might seize but they could not sell, and of what use was the distress if in the case of goods they were to be warehoused, or in the case of cattle, agisted. The judgment protected the litigious or dishonest tenant, whilst it interfered with a valuable prerogative which the landlord had long and uninterruptedly enjoyed. To remedy the defect in our colonial law no sooner did the Legislative Council assemble than Mr. Martin gave notice of his intention to move for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate distresses for rent, and on Tuesday, in pursuance of such notice, Mr Martin's motion for that purpose engrossed the debate. The Honorable Member, it would appear, had received an intimation that the Government would oppose the introduction of the Bill on the ground that the business of the Session was to be confined solely to the Electoral Act, but here was a measure of the greatest importance to the community, the importance of which had only become manifest by the decision of the Judges of the Supreme Court since the termination of the last Session of the Legislative Council, and Mr. Martin urged upon the House that though landlords could distrain they could not sell; they could get possession of the tenant's goods, and they could retain them till he paid, but they could not sell to satisfy their claim for rent. Besides, the Bill only contained seven or eight clauses, and could, if the Council had been so inclined, have been disposed of in a single evening. The Colonial Secretary led the van of the opposition, and whilst he admitted the power of the House to adopt any measure they might think proper, called its attention to the object for which the Council had been summoned, and threw out a remark that there was no pressing urgency for the present motion. But at the same time innocently confessed his incapacity to judge of the matter, and as if the subject had come upon him unawares, condescendingly intimated that his opinion would be guided by the statements of the Solicitor-General. This appeal to the learned Solicitor-General drew forth his maiden speech, in which he opposed the introduction of the Bill at present, though he admitted the necessity for such a measure, and moved as an amendment the previous question. He stated that he was formerly counsel for Webb, and his speech of Tuesday will not be very gratifying to his quondam client. The Solicitor-General formerly tried to convince the Judges of the Supreme Court, that landlords could legally distrain and sell, the judgment of the Court was against him, and on the first occasion afterwards, when the subject is mooted, the client and landlord is made to give way, because no case of pressure in his opinion exists. Mr. Dangar and Mr. Wentworth supported the motion, whilst the Attorney-General concurred, as a matter of course, with the Government, and then Mr. Nichols, who admitted the necessity for such a law, opposed it on the ground that the measure could not have been properly considered. Mr. Murray was unfavourable to the introduction of the Bill, and after a reply from Mr. Martin, a division took place, which resulted in favour of the Solicitor-General's amendment, by a majority of 16 to 7. Mr. Martin therefore, lost his motion, and more breathing time is allowed crafty and dishonest tenants. No sound reason was urged for burking this palpably useful measure in its initiation. It was generally admitted in the Council, and it is universally admitted out of doors, that a measure such as this is absolutely necessary since the decision of the Judges of the Supreme Court in the case of Slapp *v.* Webb. The Council no doubt has met for the consideration of one great Constitutional measure, but that does not prevent its entertaining any question of general importance. The Bill was not a Bill for the Middle District only, but one in which the Port Phillip District was equally interested with our own; and when the large amount of house property in the colony is considered, the number of tenants, the Californian emigration, and the check which a lessor ought to possess over a lessee, we cannot help thinking that an evening would have been well spent in the Legislative Council in considering a question in which so large a number of our fellow-colonists are deeply interested.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

THURSDAY.

Before S. F. Milford, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of James Boyd, a first meeting was held, but nothing done.

In the estate of Edward Hickson, a single meeting. Claims amounting to £151 13s. 3d. were proved against the estate, and the official assignee was instructed to realise every asset but the wearing apparel of the insolvent.

In the estate of Robert Gill, an adjourned second meeting. Nothing done.

SCHEDULES FILED.

Edward Bermingham, of Pitt-street, Sydney, licensed victualler. Amount of liabilities, £246 19s. 6½d. Assets—value of personal property, £20. Amount of deficiency, £225 19s. 6½d. Mr. G. King, Official Assignee

Robert Gill and George Duff Gill, of Kingstreet, Sydney, carrying on business as merchants, under the style and firm of R. Gill and Co. Amount of liabilities, £2193 0s 7d. Assets—value of outstanding debts, £746 15s. 2d. Amount of deficiency, £1467 6s. 6d. Mr. George King, Official Assignee.

MEETINGS THIS DAY.

In the estate of David Griffiths Jones, an adjourned second meeting, at 11 o'clock.

In the estate of James Smith and Son, an adjourned second meeting, at half-past 11.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

Mr. J. G. Cohen. — At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Night Lights, Lamp Wicks, Shoe Brushes, Cord, Braid, Buttons, Telescopes, Pistols, Guns, Camp Stools, Brushes, Rack Combs, Ironmongery, Wine Glasses, Brown Wrapping Paper.

Mr R. Fawcett. —At his Rooms, at a quarter to 11 o'clock, Colonial Cheeses; at 11 o'clock, Straw Bonnets.

Mr. G. A. Lloyd. — At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, Pickled Codfish, Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Oil, damaged, Island Arrowroot, Cheese Raisins, Patras Currants, Herrings, Composition Candles, French Iced Fruits, Oilman's Stores, Raspberry Vinegar.

Mr. C. Newton.—At his Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, French Boots, Cloth Coats and Paletots, Brussels Lace, Lace Goods; at 11 o'clock, Guns, Percussion Caps; at half-past 11 o'clock, Wines, Spirits, Cordials, Beer, Tobacco.

Mr. H. A. Graves.—At Mr. Phillips', Brickfield Hill, at half-past 10 o'clock, Stock in Trade, consisting of Hollow-ware, Tinware, Breakfast Sets, Crockery, Glassware, and Sundries.

Mr. S. Lyons.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Hams, Codfish.

Mr. J. H. Atkinson.—At his Stores, Circular Quay, at half-past 11 o'clock, Wool.

Mr. A. Moore.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Unredeemed Pledges.

Mr. Stewart.—At the Cattle Market, at 11 o'clock, Mares, Colts, Fillies.

Mr G. Seymour. — At the Market House, at 12 o'clock, Working Bullocks, with Harness, Dray, &c., also, Horses, Carts, Drays, &c.

Mr. Armstong.—At the Cattle Market, at 12 o'clock, Horses.

The Anti-Transportation Dinner.—The dinner to the Delegates from Van Diemen's Land and Port Phillip came off with great éclat last night; but we are compelled to omit our report of the proceedings until to-morrow.

Fancy Fair.—The fancy fair came off yesterday in the Government Gardens, and was, as we anticipated, a very successful and brilliant fete. There was a large collection of fancy articles exhibited for sale, and the fair stallkeepers were most attentive. We have no doubt the returns were large. The visitors were very numerous, and of all classes. A number of petty raffles for various articles kept up the spirit of the affair, and the excellent music of the military and city bands contributed largely to the general effect. There was an immense supply of bouquets for sale, and the demand was large. We particularly admired two beautiful white camellias—one sent by Mr. Woolley and the other by Mr. Henderson. These flowers were nearly two months in advance of the ordinary season. At three o'clock the sum taken at the gates was over £40, so that we may anticipate a large assistance to the funds of the School of Industry from this successful experiment.

Mr. Holland.—We are happy to be able to state that on Wednesday night, Mr. Holland took a change for the better, and that, although of course not out of danger, his medical attendants now have hopes of his eventual recovery.

The Dog Nuisance.—A person named Wilson was yesterday fined 40s. and costs, for being the owner of a dog which rushed at and attacked a passenger on the highway.

Stabbing with Intent.—Shortly before ten o'clock on Wednesday evening, Moresco Salmon, a seaman belonging to the Spanish vessel in port, was apprehended by Sergeant Armstrong, of the metropolitan police, for having stabbed one Jim Crow, alias Boatswain, a native of Oahu, with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm. Mr. Surgeon Harpur having examined the wound, and intimated that it might possibly terminate fatally before morning, Mr. M'Lerie was shortly before twelve o'clock made acquainted with the circumstance, who immediately proceeded to the Black Dog public-house, Gloucester-street, where the wounded man was lying, accompanied by Mr. Rutter, Acting Surgeon of the police force, and Mr. Interpreter Cesar; taking with him also the prisoner Salmon. The wounded man was evidently apprehensive that his death was very near, and identified the prisoner as one of the two men with whom he had been engaged—that Salmon had hold of him by the shoulder while a man not then present stabbed him with a knife in the side. Mr. Rutter examined the man, and found on the right side an incised wound of about two inches in length; the wound had not however penetrated either the cavity of the chest or the abdomen; he did not apprehend that the wound was of a dangerous character. Salmon admitted that he was present when Boatswain was stabbed, and that he had hold of him at the time by the shoulder, but denied that he was a participator in the crime. He also described, nominally and personally, the man who inflicted the wound. By this time it was considerably after one o'clock, A.M., notwithstanding which Mr. M'Lerie roused up the water police, and, accompanied by Mr. Rutter, went on board the Spanish ship in search of the man charged as principal in the offence, but was unsuccessful in his search, the man being on leave of absence, and had not returned on board. The prisoner Salmon was yesterday brought before the police magistrate on the charge, and remanded until to-day. Boatswain was visited yesterday by Mr. Rutter, who found him in a fair way of recovery.

Punishment of Death for Rape. — We understand that an application will be made to the Supreme Court, on Saturday, to quash the proceedings against Peter, convicted of rape at Bathurst, and sentenced to be executed, on the ground that as, by the law of England, the punishment of death in cases of rape has been abolished, it is illegal to pass that sentence in this colony.

The Botany Road.—In November last, a bridge within a few paces of the toll-bar on this road partially gave way, barely leaving room for one vehicle to pass. The Trustees, who receive a handsome toll on this busy thoroughfare, took no notice of the matter until a carriage, in which were several ladies, narrowly escaped destruction, and they then had a heap of stones placed before the chasm thereby guarding against precipitation, but increasing the chances of an upset. Upon what principle our metropolitan road trusts are arranged, we believe that few of our legal practitioners can determine. But in so palpable a case of neglect as this which is now described, surely the tolls ought to be made in some degree available.

Mr. Samuel Lyons reminds grocers and others that he sells, this day, at his mart, at eleven o'clock precisely, hams, in prime order, ex Achilles, and cod fish.—*Communicated.*

We are requested to call the attention of the public to Mr. Alexander Moore's sale of Unredeemed Pledges at the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, This Day, at 11 o'clock.—*Communicated.*

An Unwelcome Visit prevented.—A few days ago, the attention of the district constable of Penrith was attracted by the appearance of a personage wending his way towards Sydney, whose moustachios, imperial, and costume, whilst they assumed the squatter, showed certain symptoms which betrayed the tramp. To the pressing enquiries of Mr. Constable Kendall, the mysterious unknown responded by announcing himself as Mr. Joel Cohen, an emigrant of capital by the Hamlet, 1847, proceeding from his station on the Murray to his agents in Sydney. As squatters do not usually travel on foot, and as there were other suspicious indications which the vigilant officer of justice did not approve, he, backed by a warrant, accompanied the *soi-disant* Joel Cohen to Sydney, and found that his suspicions were tolerably well founded. Upon introducing the traveller to the officials of the Superintendent of Convicts' Department, he was at once recognised as Barnett Levey, one of the most expert thievers that Hobart Town and Sydney have had reason to bear in memory. His sentence of transportation to Van Diemen's Land having expired, he some years ago came over to Sydney, and here achieved a notoriety in our criminal calendars which ultimately obtained for him a five years' settlement on Cockatoo Island. Having served his probation there, he, in January last, received the boon of a ticket-of-leave for Maitland, the Police Magistrate of that district receiving particular directions not to grant him a pass under any circumstances. Rural avocations however, had no charms for one who was only at home in a crowd, and in the disguise just described, he was making a circuitous route to his old haunts in Sydney, when he was stopped at Penrith. These facts having been duly proved yesterday before Captain Browne (who in the *moustachioed* individual before him hardly recognised a Cockatoo Island *detenu* of some years' standing), the worthy was sentenced to two months' imprisonment in the House of Correction for having assumed a false name, and stating himself to be free, and his ticket of-leave recommended to be cancelled, with the view of passing the remainder of his sentence on Cockatoo Island.—A suggestive incident was mentioned during the investigation. Before Levey committed the offence which subjected him to his last sentence of five years, he shipped as steward on board of a large outward bound vessel in this port. Mr. Powell, of the Water Police, although glad at the prospect of Sydney being relieved of one of its most infamous characters, had compassion for the master under whom Levey proposed to sail, and made known to him the real character of his trust-worthy steward. That the owners gained, and that many of our citizens lost, by the transference of Levey's services to the shore, we need scarcely remark, and there is little doubt that our excellent friends at Maitland will not regret his absence from the district of the Hunter.

Extensive Sale of Oilman's Stores.—We are requested to remind the trade and others that Mr. George A. Lloyd will hold an extensive sale of Oilmen's Stores, fruits and damaged goods, at the City Mart, this morning, at eleven o'clock precisely.—*Communicated.*

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our Correspondents.)

Peter, the Aboriginal Native.—The execution of this unhappy criminal has been postponed until the expiration of fourteen days from the 4th instant, the day originally appointed for the awful tragedy to take effect, but as the fourteenth day from that time will fall upon Friday, the 18th instant, which is Good Friday, we anticipate that he will not suffer until the following day, namely Saturday, the 19th. We understand that a petition is likely to be got up, praying His Excellency the Governor to commute the sentence passed on this unfortunate man.

Accidents.—On Wednesday last, James Ford, a lad of about eleven years of age, the son of Mr. John Ford, of Kelso, met with an accident which might have been attended with very serious consequences. It appears that this young lad, who like many of our Australian youth is a very fearless rider, was at one of Mr. Ford's stations, about thirty miles from Bathurst. He went out with a stockman in the employment, and was riding after some cattle, when his horse came down with him, throwing him against a stump, and injuring him, it was then feared very seriously. The stockman picked him up and carried him to the nearest house, and information was forwarded to Kelso, from whence a gig was immediately despatched, and the youthful sufferer was brought home without delay. It was then found that the injuries sustained by him, although severe, were not dangerous, and were confined principally to the lower part of the stomach, the liver is however considered to be slightly injured. Under the care of Dr. Machattie, he is, we are happy to be able to say, progressing favourably. It rather singularly happened that, on Saturday last, a similar accident happened to his brother, master Thomas Ford, but beyond a few scratches on his face, he suffered no injury.

Prisoner Bailed.—On the 29th instant, John Grapes, who was committed for trial on the previous Wednesday, as reported in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the 31st ultimo, was allowed bail by J. Bowler, and C. H. Green, Esqs.

Courts of Requests.—On Monday and Tuesday last, Court of Petty Sessions for the recovery of small debts was held at the Court House, Bathurst. The list was heavy, containing two continued and seventy new cases for adjudication. The business of the Court was not concluded until one o'clock on Tuesday.

Public Works.—Mr. J. C. White, from the Colonial Architect's Office, has been in Bathurst during the last week on official business. He has been engaged in making the requisite arrangements for the construction of a new watch house at the rear of the Court House, which work, it is understood, will be commenced forthwith. Also the fitting up of hospital wards, and condemned cells in the gaol, the necessary instructions for which have been given. He left town on Tuesday afternoon, for Sydney, and would inspect the new station-houses on the mountain road on his way down.

Singular Circumstance.—It will be recollected, that a fall of rain took place at Bathurst, on the night of Saturday, the 22nd of March, and was reported in the *Herald* of the 29th ultimo. It appears that this storm was felt at the Turon mountains, since at the Two mile Creek, Turon River, near Mr. Richard's station, very heavy hail fell on that occasion. It collected in large quantities in the creek, and was washed along until in some places it formed a mass of hailstones of several feet in depth. On Sunday last, being eight days after the storm occurred, a person who was travelling on the road, found in parts of the creek masses of hailstones there still, undissolved, and covered with rubbish, which had been left by the waters that rushed down the creek.

GOULBURN.

Bushranging.—On yesterday morning, the 29th, Mr. Charles Hamilton Walsh, of this town, solicitor, was stopped on the Breadalbane Plains, about half a mile on the Yass side from Fletcher's public-house, by two men on horseback, one of them armed with a large brass pistol. They took from him his watch, about 17s. in silver, a satin cravat, a pair of trousers, (of which he happened to have two pair on,) and his spurs; they allowed him to retain a gold chain, told him he might consider himself very fortunate they did not take his horse, and that they hoped when he next met them in Court, he would put in a word for them, as they were so generous to him. Immediately after robbing Mr Walsh they fell in with two men of Mr. H. O'Brien, from whom they took 14s. each, and a pair of boots. They loitered about in the bush during the day, and about 9 o'clock at night made an attempt on Fletcher's house; having heard of their proximity, he was prepared for them, and on the appearance of his party they retreated. Captain Edenborough having been apprised of the robberies, turned out with two men, but failed to fall in with them. It appears that the same men have but recently stolen the horses they were riding in the Yass district. They were in no way disguised. Every exertion possible has been made to capture them, but up to the present without success. What else can be expected from the inefficient state of the police force throughout the colony? It is a farce to say we have police at all. Much less to say, that a new Police Bill was passed last session, and came into operation on the 1st of January. It is now the 1st of April, and we may ask what has been done. The notorious "swell" now in custody for horse stealing, made an attempt to pick a hole in the wall of the lock-up, on the discovery of which it is said he was removed to the gaol; a letter has been received from Queanbeyan stating that he had passed a forged cheque there. His case will be fully investigated, to-morrow, at the Police Court.

The Census.—The following is the numerical return of the inhabitants of Goulburn, 1523; suburbs of Goulburn, 446; Bungonia, 67; other inhabitants, in county of Argyle, 3874; southern part of Georgiana, in the Police District of Goulburn, 498; total, 5964 in the Police District of Goulburn. There are 293 houses in Goulburn, and it is said that there are 45 uninhabited, but this includes those which are in course of erection.

April 1.—Last night, as Broney, the driver of the Gundaroo Mail, was within three miles of Goulburn, he was informed that there were three fellows waiting for him; not being foolhardy, he drove the vehicle into the bush and left it and the horses there, took out the mail bags and brought them across the bush into Goulburn on foot, where he arrived a little after eight o'clock; besides the mails he had a considerable sum of money on him. It is fortunate he was so forewarned, or in all probability the whole would have fallen into the hands of the rascals.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald

Gentlemen,—The united voice of the Legislature and the country at once cry aloud that something should be done to ascertain the fate of Leichhardt and his party.

The westerly monsoon or rainy season has just terminated on the north coast of New Holland, Torres Straits are now open, the easterly monsoon or fine season has just commenced, and now appears to me to be the time when an expedition might begin its labours with every prospect of a useful end.

On his previous expedition the intrepid traveller discovered various rivers flowing into the Gulf of Carpentaria. I would suggest that a party of sixteen should proceed to the Gulf, with the necessary provisions and equipments from a depôt on the banks of one of the rivers, say adjoining Lamin's Bight, erect huts, &c., and from this point, leaving four men at the depôt, two parties of six each, as lightly accoutred and encumbered as the service would permit of, should proceed, one to make the heads of the Victoria, Adelaide, and Alligator rivers; the others to proceed southerly towards the settled districts, diverging as the respective leaders of the parties might see fit, and communicating, each party, with what natives they might meet on their routes. I would have no butterfly catchers with the parties—no horses laden with dead shrubs. The naturalists may follow when the principal work is done. Those parties, with a secure and well-furnished depôt to fall back upon, could carry out an extensive range of survey and enquiry with light equipments.

It appears to be admitted by all persons that had the party been destroyed within any proximity to the settled districts some trace of this would have appeared. It is therefore to be presumed that they made some advance northwards, and it is therefore likely that the leader would seek, if in difficulty, his old localities, and as the natives can live on the indigenous animals and productions of the country I do not see how Europeans should starve. On the North Coast of New Holland I have had a bandicoot for dinner three or four times a week during a twelvemonth.

As the subject is now before the public I place my views on the best course to be pursued, for consideration with those of others, and if I was a younger man and had twelve months to spare, I would eagerly join the party, in the hope of being able thoroughly to explore Cape York Peninsula, the most interesting unexplored part of this great continent.

Some of Her Majesty's ships might visit the settlements with supplies, and the whole party might ultimately return in Leichhardt's original tract to the settled districts, thus accomplishing in the end all that could be done by a party leaving the settled districts and proceeding northwards.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
G. M.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—In calling public attention to the unprotected state of the Parramatta Road, I wish to ascertain, through the medium of your widely circulated journal, to what use are the Sydney Mounted Police to be put during the ensuing winter? If their services are to be made available (after so great an outlay of the public money), why do not the Authorities at once (as in other civilized countries) cause a regular Night Patrol to be established? Life and and property, it would appear at the present time, are in the hands of a few lawless characters, who are ever on the look out for a victim, as in the case of Mr. Holland, who was knocked down from his horse at Iron Cove Bridge, on the evening of Monday last, robbed of his cash, watch, &c., and left to welter in his blood from between the hours of seven and eight P.M. until daylight the following morning.

Unless some immediate steps are taken for the prevention of similar outrages, this winter will number with the dreadful results of former periods celebrated for rapine and murder. Will it be believed that only *one* constable performs the duty of superintending the lives and property of Her Majesty's liege and loyal subjects over a space of some twenty miles, a greater portion of which is the leading thoroughfare to the city? Crime will and must naturally increase, so long as the public roads are left to the mercy of a set of prowling vagabonds, who prefer idleness and robbery to seeking an honest livelihood in the interior. It must also be borne in mind, that as the Railway Company have commenced in good earnest to carry out their very important undertaking, a great number of men from all parts of the colony will be seeking employment on the line of contract, that the whole of these applicants can be so employed is very doubtful; some who may be disappointed no doubt will return to their former calling, whilst a number may avail themselves of the unprotected state of the neighbourhood, and plunder with impunity all before them. To enumerate the many evils which may be expected to result from such a state of affairs, would occupy too large a space in your valuable paper; but to allow matters to remain as they now are, calls aloud for Executive interference, and that with as little delay as possible.

ONE INTERESTED.

Burwood, April 3.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—When in California I was so struck with the similarity of the auriferous formation I inspected, with what I had seen in New South Wales, that I felt perfectly assured gold would be found in this colony, in those parts where the geological features corresponded. The subject formed matter for conversation when at the mines. My companions all agreed with my views, and so perfectly satisfied were we on the subject that we determined as soon as possible after our return to New South Wales to commence a diligent search for the precious metal. It gives me the greatest pleasure to be enabled to inform you that we were not mistaken in the opinion we formed. *A gold field has been discovered extending over a tract of country of about 300 miles in length.* The gold resembles that of California in every respect externally, and appears equally pure. I have seen the specimens which have been procured, and from what I know I have no doubt but gold will be found distributed over as wide if not larger space than in California. The discovery has been made by a gentleman (an old well known colonist) with whom I had the pleasure to travel many hundred miles when in California, and know him to be a miner of very considerable experience, both in the northern and southern mines of that famed country. The facts have been communicated to the Government, and will no doubt be brought before the public (after due investigation) at a fitting time. At present it may be sufficient to remark that the geological features of the auriferous formation in this colony and in California are analogous. The latter was fully described in my recent lecture, together with the modes of working and the machinery in use. I trust it will not be long ere we may bid adieu to Californian immigration from these shores, and that the Government will adopt without delay such measures as shall tend further to develope the riches of this colony, and enable the people to reap the golden harvest which now appears to invite attention.

I remain, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
E. W. RUDDER.

Sydney, April 2.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—In your paper of 29th ultimo, appears, under the head "Windsor," a report of the presentation of a Memorial to their Worships the Bench of this district. That report not being correct, I, on that day wrote to your Windsor correspondent, begging that a true account might be given of the matter. No correction having, however, hitherto taken place, I beg to point out to you the incorrectness of the paragraph alluded to.

The Memorial was not presented *by* or *for* Constable Granger, but *by* and *for* the residents of Pitt Town, who had signed it; and so far from its emanating (as your correspondent would have you infer) from Granger, I can say that, until several persons it Pitt Town and Windsor had been applied to for their signatures, he had no knowledge that such a Memorial was contemplated. Your correspondent further speaks of a letter which he had seen, in which a member of the Bench is said to have expressed his utter astonishment that Granger should have been so barefaced as to make such an application. It is evident that his Worship was misinformed as to, or misunderstood, who the actual party was, who was making the application

French harbours for the purpose in question, are there any men now living who could collect, equip, and organize the requisite force in less time than Napoleon did? Does any reader imagine that there is nothing to be done beyond bringing these troops to Boulogne to be put on board the steamers? We should like to hear General Lamoriciere's candid opinion as to the time and exertions requisite to prepare an army of 170,000 men for the invasion of an insular State. It really almost seemed the other day as if M. Remusat, in his able report to the National Assembly, was putting in a word or two for our especial comfort when he explained how utterly impossible it was even to move 40,000 men from one point to another without the cognizance and consent of all the tax-payers and politicians in the country.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY ON THE PAPAL AGGRESSION.

To the Archdeacons and Clergy of the Diocese of Canterbury.

Lambeth, November 21, 1850

I AM much gratified by receiving the address of the Archdeacons and Clergy of my diocese of Canterbury, "Protesting against the acts of aggression upon our Church recently committed by the Papal see." I was well aware that the clergy of my diocese were animated by the same sentiments which have been so generally expressed by the Church of England concerning this extraordinary measure, and I have waited for your address, considering that it could afford the most suitable opportunity of declaring my own sentiments upon the occasion. You justly observe that the appointment of bishops to take spiritual charge of the several counties of England and Wales is in direct opposition to the statutes of a country which affirm that no foreign prelate or potentate hath, or ought to have, any jurisdiction or authority within this realm, in which the Queen's Majesty, under God, is the sole supreme governor. "When a foreign potentate assigns particular districts of the realm to be ruled over by his episcopal delegates and nominees," he certainly assumes to himself a pre-eminence and power which is opposed to the spirit and purport of our law.

We therefore have just reason to declare our indignation at the present invasion of our rights, and the assumption on which it is avowedly grounded, that our Protestant communion is unsound, and even heretical. But whilst we are indignant, we need not be surprised. All religions, whether false or true, must be in a certain sense aggressive if it is sincere; and it is the known characteristic of the Roman Catholic religion to be not merely aggressive, but encroaching, and to rest satisfied with nothing short of absolute domination. We shall therefore act wisely if we look around us and enquire whether any peculiar circumstances amongst ourselves may have caused the present time to appear to the court of Rome a favourable opportunity for the movement of which we complain.

Ten years have elapsed since I thought it necessary to warn the clergy of another diocese against the danger of adopting principles which, when carried out, tend naturally to those Romish errors, against which our fore fathers protested, and which we renounced by the Anglican Church. The result has proved that this judgment was not harsh or the warning premature; on the contrary, certain of our clergy, professing to follow up those principles, have proceeded onward from one Romish practice to another, till in some congregations all that is distinctive in Protestant doctrine or Protestant worship has disappeared. Other circumstances might be mentioned, such, for instance, as the titles and precedence allowed to the Roman Catholic dignitaries in Ireland and our colonies, which have afforded some colour to the belief that a change had come over the spirit of our land, and that an act of Romish aggression might be ventured without risk of serious notice or national opposition. Happily the event has proved that the errors were on the surface, and confined to few; the heart of the nation adheres to the Word of God, and rejects the traditions of men. Our first duty, therefore, in the present crisis, is to retrace our steps wherever they have tended towards Romish doctrine or Romish superstition; and whilst we appeal to the legislature to protect our Church from foreign invasion, to be especially careful that we are not betrayed by enemies within. But another duty is incumbent on us, of still greater urgency. The corruptions of the Romish Church are very congenial to the human mind, and especially to the uneducated unawakened mind. Amongst the population of our crowded towns and our remote villages too many, unhappily, are little able to test the truth of any religion which is proposed to them by its only sure standard, the Bible. These may easily become a prey to teachers so subtle, so skilful, so insinuating as Romish emissaries are known to be. There is likewise a constant immigration from Ireland of men who have imbibed superstition from their cradle, and by companionship, or alliances among their fellow-workmen, are too likely to aid the exertions of priests and Jesuits, of nuns and Sisters of Charity. It becomes doubly necessary for the clergy to guard their people against this danger by every means through which scriptural knowledge may be diffused amongst them; acquaintance with the Scriptures is the sure defence against Rome; the laity must lend their aid and supply the means of adding to the number of clergy, together with a provision for household visitors and Scripture readers, without which it is impossible to make head against the ignorance and apathy of an untaught multitude. If the recent assault upon our Church should thus become the means of extending scriptural instruction, the measure which was designed for our injury may, under a gracious Providence, result in an eventual good. The enemy has shown that he considers we have a weak point. It is our business to strengthen that point, and guard it from attack; and not to allow the ignorance of any part of our population to betray them into the hands of Rome. The clergy who have addressed me, may depend upon my using whatever influence belongs to the high office and station to which I have been called, to maintain her Majesty's "royal prerogative and title, and to assert the rightful claims of the Church of England." And to have full confidence that they, on their part, will never be wanting in their endeavours to render harmless any attempt which may be made to weaken or subvert the Protestant faith, of which they are the appointed guardians.

J. B. CANTUAR.

WHO SHOULD FRAME CONSTITUTIONS?

(From the Times, December 5.)

IF a constitution be, as it is generally supposed, one of the highest results of the practical wisdom of man seeking to embody its experience in a system, and not a mere fortuitous aggregate of rules adopted for one purpose, retained for another, and applied, perhaps, to a third, it seems not unreasonable to expect that the art of making constitutions should, by dint of much exercise, be gradually approaching towards perfection. Accordingly, it was announced about half a century ago by the pragmatical Abbé Sieyes that he had reduced to unerring system the art of constitution-making. Others have felt no less confident of their abilities, and there is hardly a statesman of any note in Europe who would not improvise a constitution with as much facility and as little hesitation as he would pen a despatch or countersign an order. In the present stirring times almost every month brings out a new one, and the manufactures of such things do not seem likely soon to want employment, for the wear and tear of the article supplied is so exceedingly rapid, that old ones are worn out quite as fast as new ones can be created. Judging by recent experience, two or three years seem to be the utmost date to which a modern European constitution can survive. Strange, that man can subjugate the elements, can pierce into the hidden laws of nature, and submit to his will elements apparently most remote from its influence, yet has not learnt how to solve the seemingly simple problem how to prescribe rules for the government of society, and to surround them with adequate guarantees for their permanence.

It is not, however, with the constitution-making of Europe we are now concerned, but with the last of a succession of experiments which have fully demonstrated that the statesmen of England, the most constitutional of kingdoms, are as unequal to the task of organic legislation as the Cardinals of Rome or the Ministers of Austria. Year after year have we been told of constitutions devised by our Colonial Office with the most praiseworthy solicitude and the most painful elaboration, of which, if we cannot say, in the language of Mr. Flood, that the fœtus of the mind has remained unborn, we can, at any rate, assert that it has been ruthlessly strangled by those to whom its nurture was intrusted. The constitution of New Zealand was suspended by the Governor, with the full assent of every reasonable man in the colony, and ultimately of its noble author himself; from this period we had thought Lord Grey, taught by experience, had abandoned the idea of making constitutions for the colonies without consulting them, for in his next essay he deemed it expedient to consult the patient, which happened to be the colony of New South Wales, before embodying his intentions in an Act of Parliament. It was fortunate that he did so, for the very mention of the constitution which he contemplated raised such a storm of indignation in the colony, that it was only by availing himself of the *locus penitentiæ* which he had wisely left open that consequences even more serious were avoided. It was to have been hoped that the experience of New Zealand and Australia would have enabled the Colonial Office to avoid a similar miscarriage in the case of the Crown colony of the Cape of Good Hope, the next candidate which presented itself for representative institutions. There were also circumstances in the case of the Cape which seem to make it a favourable field for the application of this dear-bought experience. The people of the colony, in their recent struggle with the home authorities on the subject of transportation, had displayed an energy of will, a power of co-operation, and an unfaltering self-reliance, which pointed them out as eminently qualified to be intrusted with the management of their own affairs. The position also of the colony, as a conquered dependency of the Crown gave the freest scope for action, since in such a case the authority of Parliament is not required, and the power of legislation is vested in her Majesty alone. Accordingly the outline of a constitution was sent out, and a local legislature, partly elected and partly nominated, was appointed to pass the laws necessary for filling up the outline and bringing it into working order; but the usual luck of the Colonial Office attended this constitution also, and it has been flung back in its face with as little ceremony as its predecessors of New Zealand and Australia. The colonists of the Cape were not slow to perceive that, although five elective members were admitted into the new legislative body, they were counterbalanced by a majority nominated by the Government. These elective members, after being defeated on several divisions, resigned their seats, as it would appear, with the full approbation of the public. The remaining members of the Council continued their labours in completing the constitution of the Colonial Office, and the colonists have nominated a counter-commission to frame a counter-constitution.

Thus, then, there will be laid before her Majesty for her consent two rival projects, one claiming the authority of the Crown, the other of the people; one formed by the power which is to administer it, the other by the people who are to live under it. As the latter has not yet received the ratification of the whole of the colony, we purposely abstain from making any remarks on the document, which may yet undergo considerable alteration. We cannot avoid, however, expressing our regret that our Government should be placed in such a position with reference to a colony which has already defeated it on a question of imperial policy, by a resistance which only just fell short of open revolt. Was it likely that a people flushed with the triumph they had just obtained would submit to have a constitution fashioned for them in Downing-street, and carried out by a body having the semblance, but not the substance, of popular representation? Was it not certain that they would claim the same right to be consulted as to the form of their future government which they had just so successfully asserted with regard to the admission of convicts into their territory? And now, what course are we to adopt? Which of the two forms of rival constitutionmakers are we to patronise? Are we to take the protected article of the Colonial Office or the contraband goods manufactured at the Cape? If it is to be a free trade question, and cheapness is to decide, we can have no doubt that the scheme devised by the people who pay the taxes will be less costly than the project of the officials who receive them. We are placed in an unenviable dilemma. If we force the constitution on an unwilling people, we turn what was intended to be a boon into a cause of rankling discontent; if we accept the constitution proffered in exchange, we succumb a second time most ignominiously, and admit in the face of the whole world our incapacity and vacillation. Constitutions have their legitimate uses, but, whatever these may be, it is certainly not one of them to be knocked like a shuttlecock from the Colonial Office to the extremities of the earth, and from the extremities of the earth back again to the Colonial Office.

From the contemplation of these reiterated and discreditable failures, by which the influence of the Home Government is wasted, and the loyalty of our remote dependencies most unprofitably shaken, it is humiliating to the Englishman, though cheering to the philosopher, to turn his eyes to America. That which we cannot do with all our statesmanship seems natural to them. California, a community the most mixed and questionable which has ever been got together on the face of this earth in the intervals of severe toil, with mattock in one hand and shovel in the other, has succeeded in forming a constitution whose simple enactments suffice for their social progress and political organization, and enable them to take their place with dignity as an unit of the mighty confederacy of the West. The same thing has been done over and over again by State after State of the Union with the same ease. Why is this? Because all our constitutions begin at the wrong end,—because they emanate from the Colonial Office, which is not to live under them, instead of the colonists, who are. Constitutions framed on the spot will have many faults, but they will, at any rate have the merit of being adapted to the people for whom they are meant, and the same power which made them can, as in America, weed out those faults by frequent revision. Home-made constitutions may have many merits, but they will, as experience shows, be inapplicable for want of local knowledge, and always regarded with jealousy and suspicion. Would it not be better, instead of originating constitutions for the colonies to repudiate, to leave the initiative to them, reserving the power of revision to ourselves?

OPENING OF THE AMERICAN CONGRESS.

(From the Polynesia.)

THE American Congress assembled on the first Monday in December, and the papers contain the President's Message, and the Reports of several of the Heads of Departments. From that of the Secretary of the Treasury we find the receipts into the treasury for the year ending June 30, were, 47,421,748 90 dollars and the expenditure, 43,002,168.90 dollars and that the public debt had been reduced since the last annual report 495,276.79 dollars.

The Report of the Post Master-General exhibits an excess of receipts over expenditures, of 340,000 dollars; and recommends a reduction of postage in all the Atlantic States, to a uniform rate of three cents when pre-paid, and five cents where unpaid. A reduction is also recommended of letters to California and Oregon to twenty cents—just half the present rate—and a considerable reduction on newspapers and pamphlets sent to any part of the Union.

From the Message of President Filmore, which is too long for entire insertion in our columns, we make the following extracts as of most interest to the readers of the *Polynesian*.

Nations, like individuals in a state of nature, are equal and independent, possessing certain rights, and owing certain duties to each other, arising from their necessary and unavoidable relations; which rights and duties there is no common human authority to protect and enforce. Still, they are rights and duties, binding in morals, in conscience, and in honour, although there is no tribunal to which an injured party can appeal, but the disinterested judgment of mankind, and ultimately the arbitrament of the sword.

Among the acknowledged rights of nations is that which each possesses of establishing that form of government which it may deem most conducive to the happiness and prosperity of its own citizens; of changing that form as circumstances may require; and of managing its internal affairs according to its own will. The people of the United States claim this right for themselves, and they readily concede it to others. Hence it becomes an imperative duty not to interfere in the Government or internal policy of other nations; and although we may sympathise with the unfortunate or the oppressed everywhere in their struggles for freedom, our principles forbid us from taking any part in such foreign contests.

We make no wars to promote or to prevent successions to thrones; to maintain any theory of a balance of power; or to suppress the actual Government which any country chooses to establish for itself. We instigate no revolutions—nor suffer any hostile military expeditions to be fitted out in the United States to invade the territory or provinces of a friendly nation. The great law of morality ought to have a rational, as well as a personal and individual application. We should act toward other nations as we wish them to act toward us; and justice and conscience should form the rule of conduct between Governments, instead of mere power, self-interest, or the desire of aggrandisement.

To maintain a strict neutrality in foreign wars, to cultivate friendly relations, to reciprocate every noble and generous act, and to perform punctually and scrupulously every treaty and obligation — these are the duties which we owe to other States, and by the performance of which we best entitle ourselves to like treatment from them; or if that, in any case, be refused, we can enforce our own rights with justice and a clear conscience.

I am happy in being able to say that no unfavourable change in our foreign relations has taken place since the Message at the opening of the last session of Congress. We are at peace with all nations, and we enjoy in an eminent degree the blessings of that peace, in a prosperous and growing commerce, and in all the forms of amicable national intercourse. The unexampled growth of the country, the present amount of its population, and its ample means of self-protection, assure for it the respect of all nations; while it is trusted that its character for justice, and a regard to the rights of other states, will cause that respect to be readily and cheerfully paid.

A convention was negotiated between the United States and Great Britain, in April last, for the facilitating and protecting the construction of a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and for other purposes, the instrument has since been ratified by the contracting parties, the exchange of ratifications has been effected, and proclamation thereof has been duly made.

In addition to the stipulations contained in this convention, two other objects remain to be accomplished between the contracting powers.

First—The designation and establishment of a free port at each end of the canal.

Second—An agreement fixing the distance from the shore within which belligerent maritime operations shall not be carried on. On these points there is little doubt that the two governments will come to an understanding.

The company of citizens of the United States who have acquired from the States of Nicaragua the privilege of constructing a ship canal between the two oceans, through the territory of that State, have made progress in their preliminary arrangements. The treaty between the United States and Great Britain, of the 19th of April last, above referred to, being now in operation, it is to be hoped that the guaranties which it offers will be sufficient to secure the completion of the work with all practicable expedition.

It is obvious that this result would be indefinitely postponed, if any other than peaceful measures, for the purpose of harmonizing these conflicting claims to territory in that quarter, should be adopted. It will consequently be my endeavour to cause any further negotiations on the part of this government, which may be requisite for this purpose, to be so conducted as to bring them to a speedy and successful close.

Some unavoidable delay has occurred, arising from distance and difficulty of intercourse between this government and that of Nicaragua, but as intelligence has just been received of the appointment of an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of that Government, to reside at Washington, whose arrival may soon be expected, it is hoped that no further impediments will be experienced in the prompt transaction of business between the two Governments.

Citizens of the United States have undertaken the connection of the two oceans by means of a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, under grants of the Mexican government to a citizen of that Republic. It is understood that a thorough survey of the course of the communication is in preparation, and there is every reason to expect that it will be prosecuted with characteristic energy, especially when that Government shall have consented to such stipulations with the Government of the United States as may be necessary to impart a feeling of security to those who may embark their property in the enterprise.

Negotiations are pending for the accomplishment of that object, and a hope is confidently entertained that, when the Government of Mexico shall become duly sensible of the advantages which that country cannot fail to derive from the work, and learn that the Government of the United States desires that the right of sovereignty in the Isthmus shall remain unimpaired, the stipulations referred to will be agreed to with alacrity.

By the last advices from Mexico it would appear, however, that that Government entertains strong objections to some of the stipulations which the parties concerned in the project of the railroad deem necessary for their protection and security. Further consideration, it is to be hoped, or some modification of terms, may yet reconcile the difference existing between the two Governments in this respect.

Fresh instructions have recently been given to the minister of the United States in Mexico, who is prosecuting the subject with promptitude and ability.

Although the negotiations with Portugal, for the payment of claims of citizens of the United States against that Government have not yet resulted in a formal treaty, yet a proposition made by the Government of Portugal for the final adjustment and payment of those claims, has recently been accepted on the part of the United States. It gives me great pleasure to say that Mr. Clay, to whom the negotiation on the part of the United States had been intrusted, discharged the duties of his appointment with ability and discretion, acting always within the instructions of his Government.

It is expected that a regular Convention will be immediately negotiated for carrying the agreement between the two Governments into effect.

The Commissioner appointed under the act of Congress for carrying into effect the convention with Brazil, of the 27th of January, 1849, has entered upon the performance of the duties imposed upon him by that act. It is hoped that those duties may be completed within the time which it prescribes.

The documents, however, which the Imperial Government, by the third article of the Convention, stipulates to furnish to the Government of the United States, have not yet been received. As it is presumed that those documents will be essential for the correct disposition of the claims, it may become necessary for Congress to extend the period limited for the duration of the commission. The sum stipulated by the 4th article of the Convention to be paid to this Government has been received.

The collection in the ports of the United States of discriminating duties upon the vessels of Chili and their cargoes has been suspended, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of Congress of the 24th of May, 1828. It is to be hoped that this measure will impart a fresh impulse to the commerce between the two countries, which, of late, and especially since our acquisition of California, has, to the mutual advantage of the parties, been much augmented.

Peruvian guano has become so desirable an article to the agricultural interests of the United States, that it is the duty of the Government to employ all the means properly in its power for the purpose of causing that article to be imported in the country at a reasonable price. Nothing will be omitted on my part towards accomplishing this desirable end. I am persuaded that in removing any restraints on this traffic, the Peruvian government will promote its own best interests, while it will afford a proof of a friendly disposition towards this country which will be duly appreciated.

The treaty between the United States and his Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, which has recently been made public, will, it is believed, have a beneficial effect upon the relations between the two countries.

The relations between those parts of the Island of St. Domingo, which were formerly colonies of Spain and France, respectively, are still in an unsettled condition. The proximity of that island to the United States, and the delicate questions involved in the existing controversy there, render it desirable that it should be permanently and speedily adjusted.

The interests of humanity and of general commerce also demand this; and as intimations of the same sentiments have been received from other governments, it is hoped that some plan may soon be devised to effect the object in a manner likely to give general satisfaction. The Government of the United States will not fail, by the exercise of all proper friendly offices, to do all in its power to put an end to the destructive war which has raged between the different parts of that Island, and to secure to them both the benefits of peace and commerce.

All experience has demonstrated the wisdom and policy of raising a large portion of revenue, for the support of Government, from duties on goods imported. The power to lay these duties is unquestionable, and its chief object, of course, is to replenish the treasury. But if, in doing this, an accidental advantage may be gained by encouraging the industry of our citizens, it is our duty to avail ourselves of that advantage.

A duty laid upon an article which cannot be produced in this country — such as tea or coffee — adds to the cost of the article, and is chiefly or wholly paid by the consumer. But a duty paid upon an article which may be produced here, stimulates the skill and industry of our own country to produce the same article, which is brought into the market in competition with the foreign article, and the importer is thus compelled to reduce his price to that at which the domestic article can be sold, thereby throwing a part of the duty upon the producer of the foreign article.

The continuance of this process creates the skill, and invites the capital which finally enables us to produce the article much cheaper than it could have been produced from abroad, thereby benefitting both the producer and the consumer at home. The consequence of this is, that the artisan, and the agriculturist, are brought together, each affords a ready market for the produce of the other, the whole country becomes prosperous; and the ability to produce every necessary of life renders us independent in war as well as in peace.

A high tariff can never be permanent. It will cause dissatisfaction and will be changed. It excludes competition, and thereby invites the investment of capital in manufactures to such excess that when changed it brings distress, bankruptcy, and ruin upon all who have been misled by its faithless protection. What the manufacturer wants is uniformity and permanency, that he may feel a confidence that he is not to be ruined by sudden changes.

But to make a tariff uniform and permanent, it is not only necessary that the laws should not be altered, but that the duty should not fluctuate. To effect this, all duties should be specific, wherever the nature of the article is such as to admit of it. Ad valorem duties fluctuate with the price, and offer strong temptations to fraud and perjury. Specific duties, on the contrary, are equal and uniform in all ports, and at all times, and offer a strong inducement to the importer to bring the best article, as he pays no more duty upon that than upon one of inferior quality.

I therefore strongly recommend a modification of the present tariff, which has prostrated some of our most important and necessary manufactures, and that specific duties be imposed sufficient to raise the requisite revenue, making such discrimination in favour of the industrial pursuits of our own country, as to encourage home production, without excluding foreign competition. It is also important that an unfortunate provision in the present tariff, which imposes a much higher duty upon the raw material that enters into our manufactures than upon the manufactured article, should be remedied.

The President recommends a branch mint for California, and in the interim, the receipt of gold bullion, stamped by an authorised assayer, for all government dues. He repeats the recommendations of his predecessor in regard to the importance of opening a line of communication between the valley of the Mississippi and the Pacific coast, and urges the subject upon the attention of Congress. On the subject of internal improvements, the President states concisely the constitutional authority for thus expending the federal revenue, and recommends a perseverance in that policy. The series of compromises adopted by the last Congress, including the "Fugitive Slave Law," are regarded by the President as definitive in relation to those subjects, and adherence to them is strongly recommended. On this subject, and in conclusion of his Message he says:—

For this reason I recommend your adherence to the adjustment established by those measures until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further Legislation to guard against evasion or abuse.

By that adjustment we have been rescued from the wide and boundless agitation that surrounded us, and we have a firm, distinct, and legal ground to rest upon. And the occasion, I trust, will justify me in exhorting my countrymen to rally upon and maintain that ground as the best, if not the only means, of restoring peace and quiet to the country, and maintaining inviolate the integrity of the Union.

And now, fellow-citizens, I cannot bring this communication to a close, without invoking you to join me in humble and devout thanks to the Great Ruler of nations, for the multiplied blessings which he has graciously bestowed upon us. His hand, so often visible in our preservation, has stayed the pestilence, saved us from foreign wars and domestic disturbances, and scattered plenty throughout the land.

Our liberties, religious and civil, have been maintained; the fountains of knowledge have all been kept open, and means of happiness widely spread and generally enjoyed, greater, than have fallen to the lot of any other nation. And, while deeply penetrated with gratitude for the past, let us hope that His all-wise Providence will so guide our councils, as that they shall result in giving satisfaction to our constituents, securing the peace of the country, and adding new strength to the united Government under which we live.

MILLARD FILMORE.

Washington, December 2, 1850.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN SHIPS.

(From the Times, December 5.)

THE trade with California, says our New York correspondent, and the repeal of the British navigation laws, have together effected a revolution in the naval architecture of the United States. The shipbuilders, who have always been distinguished for consulting speed rather than capacity, are now competing more eagerly than ever which shall model the fleetest vessels. Their rivalry is stimulated by the enterprise of the merchants, who give them a *carte blanche* as to cost. Our correspondent instances an order given by a well known house in the China trade, whose instructions to their builder were to furnish them with a ship of 2000 tons burden with as little delay as possible, while the only properties stipulated for were the most perfect combination of beauty and speed consistent with strength, but without any limit as to expense. Such an order, for a vessel of such dimensions, would not be given unless with good reasons to expect a return, for, ardent as the Americans are, they are not less cautious. It is found that vessels of known speed obtain much higher rates than others. Where the market is fluctuating, and where the distance is great, the first comer reaps a harvest which leaves but little for the rest. Speed gives a virtual monopoly; and, when that is the prize, a race to California or China becomes a very exciting affair. The merchants at San Francisco require their orders to be executed with the greatest possible despatch, and insist on the fleetest vessels being preferred, whatever the cost of the freight. So vessels of this class command one dollar per cubic foot for ordinary cargo, and double that price for fine goods, while their old fashioned and slower competitors take freight at half or five-eighths of a dollar. Under these circumstances it is evident that a superiority of speed may be cheaply purchased by a large sacrifice of capacity. The American "liners" between this country and New York have hitherto been considered about as fleet, as merchant vessels, as could be constructed with profit; but the new class of vessels springing into existence in the United States holds one-fifth less than the "liners" of the same nominal tonnage, and, as we have seen, make it up in the more than proportionate value of their freight.

One vessel mentioned by our correspondent, bound to San Francisco, thence to Canton, and thence to this port, or direct to New York, is likely, if all be well, to clear the whole cost to her owners by the time she is one year old. Another has gone twice round the world via San Francisco and Canton, performing each journey within a twelvemonth, including detentions. The Oriental, another of this class instanced by our correspondent, has already fulfilled the expectations of her owners by arriving in the West India Docks yesterday, in only 98 days from Canton. From that port to Scilly she was only 91 days, and the sort of weather she must have had for the latter part of voyage can be easily imagined. She is the first arrival at this port from Canton since the repeal of the Navigation Laws, and the profits derived from her thus far will be sure to lead many others in her train. As our ships have precisely the same opportunities, and have, indeed, been even prompter to seize them, the case of the Oriental, though it has gained the whole of its freight at the expense of British vessels in the first instance, should be rather a stimulus than a discouragement. It it is simply a trial of speed, and as such is just as open to the British as to the American shipbuilders. The revolution described by our New York correspondent has been going on some years in this country. The fastest vessels obtained their own terms for freight, and the "slow coaches" are degraded from the long voyages to the coasting or the collier service, where there certainly is, just now, a considerable pressure on the shipping interest. If anybody, however, can point out or devise an improvement which does not to some extent supersede old methods, and benefit the improver at the expense of those who stand still, he will earn the eternal thanks of the indolent and dull, and take away the chief incentive to human improvement.

Everything now conspires to render speed as indispensable to success on sea as on land. By the aid of steam we have intelligence within two months from every considerable port in the world, excepting only our own Australian colonies. In the third week of October we had Californian newspapers of September 1. Notwithstanding the immense cost of our postal communications with the West Indies, Central America, and the Pacific, the Americans are able to anticipate them so far, that the news brought by the West India packets is generally some days out of date. By the electric telegraph intelligence is conveyed almost instantaneously between Boston and New Orleans, "beating time" by half-an-hour. The completion of the continental railroads will soon shorten the journey between London and Alexandria; and there is at length some hope that the journey between Bombay and the two other Presidencies will be measured by hours. But the quicker the conveyance of intelligence and of travellers, the quicker, too, must be the conveyance of goods. At all events, the more certain is the swifter conveyance to take away all profit from the slower. Just at this time, when Atlantic steamers multiplying every year, railroads increasing by a thousand miles per annum in the New and the Old Worlds, and the electric telegraph, seem to quicken the pace and pulse of the world, the discovery of California drives the competition up to fever heat, and for a time threatens to put the United States at the head of the universal competition. There is no doubt that it will draw into this new and almost miraculous opening much of that enterprise which has lately been rewarded with wonderful results nearer home. We have several times had to direct attention to the fresh and fresh lines of steamers on the American rivers and lakes, to vast additional lengths of canal, and the endless ramifications of the railway system; as also to the new manufactures introduced wherever an opening offered. The rapid increase of population in the States augmented by an annual immigration of near three hundred thousand from these isles, is a fact that forces itself on the notice and the interest of the most inobservant and incurious. All these promise to develope the resources of the States to such an extent as to compel us to a competition as difficult as it is unavoidable. We must run a race with our gigantic and unshackled rival. We must set our long-practised skill, our steady industry, and our dogged determination against his youth, ingenuity, and ardour. It is the father who runs a race with his son. A fell necessity constrains us, and we must not be beat. Let our shipbuilders and their employers take warning in time. There will always be abundant supply of vessels good enough and fast enough for short voyages. The coal trade can take care of itself, for it will ever be a refuge for the destitute. But we want fast vessels for the long voyages, which otherwise will fall into American hands. It is fortunate that the Navigation Laws have been repealed in time to destroy these false and unreasonable expectations, which might have lulled the ardour of British competition. We now all start together, with a fair field and no favour. The American captain can call at London, and the British captain can pursue his voyage to New York. Who can complain? Not we. We trust that our countrymen will not be beaten; but, if they should be, we shall know that they deserve it.

WILL OF THE LATE KING OF THE FRENCH.—The last will and testament of the late King of the French, disposing of his property in Sicily, England, and America, was proved at Doctors' Commons on Wednesday. The personal property is sworn as under £100,000. The will is dated at Claremont, October 16, 1848, and is very concise. The signature is in a bold, clear handwriting. The will commences:—"I, Louis Philippe D'Orleans, King of the French, now residing at Claremont, in England, under the title of Count de Neuilly, hereby revoke all former wills and codicils made by me, as far as regards my property in Great Britain, Sicily, or America; but not further or otherwise." He bequeaths his house and gardens at Palermo to Queen Marie Amelie for ever. Next, he gives all his funded property in England and America, his books, plate, china, and furniture, to the ex Queen, for her life, with reversion to her children, subject to such provision as her Majesty may make in her life-time. The property may be invested by the trustees as may seem fit to them, and in the case of any informal or incomplete bequest of it by the ex-Queen of the French, it is to be divided into nine shares. Two of these shares go to the Duc de Nemours, and one to the Count de Paris and the Duc de Chartres—to be held by them as joint tenants—that is to say, to be divided between them. The remaining shares are divided, one each to Louise, Queen of the Belgians, the Prince de Joinville, the Duc d'Aumale, the Duchess de Saxe Coburg Gotha, the Duc de Montpensier, and Philip Alexandre (a grandson), Duc de Wurtemberg. In the event of the Comte de Paris, the Duc de Chartres, or the Duc de Wurtemberg dying before attaining the age of twenty-one years, their shares revert to the other legatees, to be divided amongst them, as before provided. The Duc de Nemours, however, to take one share only of such property so reverting to him and the other descendants of Louis Philippe. Further, the ex-monarch bequeaths all his money in the house at Claremont, and in the Bank, at his death, to his Queen, for her sole use and benefit, subject only to the payment of his just debts and funeral expenses. The Queen of the French is appointed executrix of this will during her lifetime, and after her decease, Mr. William Edward Marjoribanks, Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart., Mr. William Matthew Coulthurst, Mr. Edward Marjoribanks, jun., and Mr. John Parkinson, of Lincoln's inn fields, are to act as trustees. Appended to this as a codicil is a will, formerly made and deposited with M. Dentend, notary of Paris. It is remarkable for one provision:—"That in case of the testator thereafter leaving France, or going to reside in England, the castle of Eu, and all the property thereunto belonging, or therein contained, with the house at Treport, in the department of the Lower Seine, in France, and all the property they contain, are devoted entirely and solely to the Duc de Nemours for ever, and to his heirs and assigns." The dispositions of his property in France are not proved in England.—*Weekly Chronicle.*

BIRTH.

At her residence, Pitt-street South, on the 31st ultimo, the wife of J. R. Wilshire, Esq., J.P., of a daughter.

MARRIED,

On the 3rd April, at the Congregational Church, Pitt-street, Mr. Frederick Ford, bookseller, George street, to Clarissa, second daughter of David Jones, Esq., of Hyde Park.

At Parramatta, on the 3rd instant, by the Rev. H. R. Gilchrist, Mr. David Lindsay Waugh, Kiama, to Miss Isabella Hope, Geelong.

DIED,

At his residence, Double Bay, on the 31st March, Mr. Thomas Gordon, aged eighty seven years.

TO WOODCUTTERS.—To be Sold, the right of cutting all the Wood and Saplings on the Kingston estate, adjoining Annandale. Apply to COOPER, BROTHERS, Waterloo Warehouse. 6548

TO SETTLERS AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN THE SALE OF COLONIAL PRODUCE.

MR. R. FAWCETT, Auctionee and Commission Agent, George-street, Sydney, opposite the Barrack Gate, begs respectfully to inform settlers and others that he will sell by auction

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, STOCK, AND OTHER COLONIAL PRODUCE, AT A COMMISSION OF ONE PER CENT.

After the experience of several seasons, Mr. F. need not point out the superiority of this mode of sale over that of sale by private contract, the result having fully borne out an advance of from 10 to 15 per cent.

Commodious Stores for the reception of colonial produce until the day of sale.

Cash advances made immediately on the receipt of produce, and supplies furnished, if required.

481. George-street.

TO THE HOLDERS OF SHEEP AND CATTLE,

COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, AND THE SETTLERS OF THE COLONY.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS

BEGS to state that his old established stores are now open for the reception of

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, AND SKINS,

upon which he is prepared to make CASH ADVANCES, and if required TO STORE WOOL OR TALLOW, RENT FREE FOR THREE MONTHS PREVIOUS TO SALE.

COMMISSION ON SELLING, 1 PER CENT.

Cool cellarage for tallow, and lofty Storeroom for wool to an unlimited extent.

MR. LYONS

HOLDS A WEEKLY SALE AT HIS MART AND STORES EVERY TUESDAY.

And without presuming to offer an opinion upon the future state of the colonial or home market, can assure his old friends and the public, that the highest prices of the day are being constantly realised at his sales.

Further they may depend on receiving the cash proceeds from him a few hours after a sale is closed, and may be assured that he never speculates on his own account. 10317

TO SHIPPERS OF WOOL.

THE UNDERSIGNED, from the position of their extensive Stores, hereby give notice to their friends and the public, that they are prepared to undertake the business of receiving the ensuing clip of wool intended for shipment to England, or sold in the city, upon the following moderate terms:—

Receiving wool from the drays, weighing, and storing it previous to delivery on board ship, including all charges for bills of lading, labour, and wharfage, at the rate of nine-pence per bale.

Ditto ditto, if deliverable in the city, one shilling per bale.

CAMPBELL AND CO.

Campbell's Wharf, October 1. 6503

TALLOW.—The undersigned are purchasers of Beef and Mutton Tallow.

MACNAB, BROTHERS, AND CO.,

6328 Macquarie-place.

GOLD DUST.—Gold Dust, Doubloons, and Dollars, purchased at the highest prices. Also, private bills on England.

5708 THACKER AND CO.

CHEAP MONEY.

MONEY may be borrowed at Holloway's Depot, 78, King-street, for ONE SHILLING TO THE POUND per month, on property pawned.

Bills discounted and loans negociated as usual, by the principal (without the intervention of brokers) on liberal terms.

J. K. HEYDON,

Licensed Pawnbroker.

Holloway's Depot, 78, King-street. 5707

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

In the Goods of Patrick Blakeney late of Sydney in the colony of New South Wales Carcase Butcher deceased intestate.

NOTICE is hereby given that Margaret Blakeney of Richmond in the colony of New South Wales widow intends after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof to apply to this Honorable Court in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction that letters of administration of the goods chattels credits and effects of the said Patrick Blakeney deceased intestate may be granted to her as the widow of the said deceased. Dated this second day of April A.D. 1851.

LITTLE AND YEOMANS,

Proctors for the said Administratrix,

6656 120, King-street, Sydney.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

IN EQUITY.

PURSUANT to a Decree of this Honorable Court, made in a cause of Forke and others against Holt, the creditors of Thomas Salter, of Sydney, brewer, who died in the month of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, are, on or before the fifth day of April next, to come in and prove their debts before Samuel Frederick Milford, Esquire, Master in Equity of the said Court, at his Office in the Supreme Court House, King-street, Sydney; or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said decree.

SAMUEL FREDERICK MILFORD,

Master in Equity.

G. S. YARNTON,

Plaintiff's Solicitor.

March 21. 6636

NOTICE.—I hereby give notice that I have this day appointed Mr. James Ward, of George-street Market, in the City of Sydney, seedsman, to dispose of all trees, shrubs, seeds, fruits, flowers, and vegetables; and I further authorise him to take and receive all orders for the same for me.

JOHN LUCKINGS, Gardener.

Ultimo Gardens, George-street South,

April 1. 6656

NOTICE.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF JOHN J. SMITH, OF GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY, BAKER.

MR. H. H. NEWMAN is authorised to Collect the Debts due to this Estate, and his receipt only will be acknowledged.

GEORGE KING,

6642 Official Assignee.

NOTICE.—The undersigned being about to leave the colony, hereby notifies that he has duly appointed John Grahame, Esq., No. 8, Jamison-street, Sydney, to act for him, under a competent power of attorney, during his absence.

It is therefore requested that any outstanding orders drawn by, or upon the undersigned be immediately presented for payment as above; and all parties indebted to the undersigned are hereby required to pay the amount of their respective debts forthwith.

COLIN CAMPBELL.

Sydney, April 2. 6675

BARQUE LADY SALE.

CONSIGNEES of goods by this vessel are particularly requested to pass their entries at the Customs without delay for Campbell and Co.'s Wharf.

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,

6658 Agents.

CAUTION.—I hereby caution all persons from harbouring or giving credit to my wife, as I will not be answerable for any debts she may contract after this date.

J. W. GIBBES.

Sydney, April 3. 6628

TO MASONS, BRICKLAYERS, AND CARPENTERS.

PERSONS desirous of tendering for the whole or separate portions of the works required in the erection of two first-class houses, stores, and offices, in

SALES BY AUCTION.

MR. GEORGE SEYMOUR will sell by auction,
At the Market House,
THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
One team of Working Bullocks, in fine condition, with harness and a first-rate dray, and everything complete, fit for travelling to any part of the country. The bullocks are thick and fat.
At the same time, a number of useful horses, carts, drays, &c. 6565

PICKLED CODFISH.
At the risk of the former Purchaser.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by public auction, in the Stores at the rear of the City Mart,
THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock precisely,
12 BARRELS PICKLED COD-FISH, each 2½ cwt. nett.
Terms—Cash. 6621

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, AND OIL
Slightly damaged.
FOR SALE ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

MR GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the Stores in the rear of the City Mart,
THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock precisely,
ABOUT 100 Boxes of Maccaroni and Vermicelli
9 Cases quart salad oil, 1 dozen each.
Terms at sale. 6619

ISLAND ARROWROOT.
SLIGHTLY DAMAGED,
To be sold for the benefit of whom it may concern.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart,
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
J.B 17 BAGS South Sea Island Arrowroot, slightly damaged by wet
Terms—cash, 6582

CHESME RAISINS, AND PATRAS CURRANTS.
For sale, on account of whom it may concern, without the slightest reserve.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by public auction, at the City Mart,
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
17 BARRELS CHESME RAISINS also
9 Barrels Patras Currants.
Terms at sale. 6583

HERRINGS IN TINS,
Ex Mary Catherine, Warner, from London,
For sale, on account of whom it may concern.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street,
THIS DAY. At 11 o'clock,
G L } 98. 99. 100,
E in diamond 101, 102, 103,
C F 104, 105,—
EIGHT Cases, each containing 24 tins of dried Yarmouth Bloaters, 24 in each
SLIGHTLY DAMAGED.
Terms—Cash. 6584

COMPOSITION CANDLES.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart,
THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
On account of those concerned,
9 BOXES COMPOSITION CANDLES.
After which,
1 Weighing Machine.
Terms—Cash. 6620

FRENCH ICED FRUITS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction at the City Mart,
THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
1 CASE containing French Iced Fruits, in elegant half and quarter boxes.
Also,
100 bottles French sugar almonds
Terms at sale. 6618

OILMAN'S STORES,
NOW LANDING EX ACHILLES, FROM THE HOUSE OF GOODE, WYATT, AND CO., LONDON.
BOTTLED FRUITS, PINT PICKLES, MUSTARDS, OILS, &c.

MR. GEORGE A LLOYD
Has received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street,
THIS DAY,
At eleven o'clock,
182 CASES OILMAN'S STORES, well got up, some of them new styles, landing in excellent order ex Achilles.
The assortment will comprise—
Bottled Fruits
Quart Pickles
Pint pickles
Mustards, ½ lbs.
Salad Oils in ½ pints
Salad Oil, pints (pyramid, diamond, octagon and panel)
Sauces, assorted
Mushroom Ketchup
French Capers
Anchovy Paste
Herring Paste
Yarmouth Bloaters, &c., &c.
Samples can be inspected on Thursday.
Terms at sale. 65 6

RASPBERRY VINEGAR.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart,
THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
3 CASES, each 1 dozen quarts, Raspberry Vinegar.
12 Cases, each 2 dozen quarts, ditto
Terms at sale. 6662

PINE, EX SOUVENIR.
To Builders, Carpenters, Cabinetmakers, Timber Merchants, and others.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Has received instructions to sell by auction, on the ALBION WHART, foot of Market-street,
On SATURDAY, the 5th Instant,
At half-past 10 o'clock,
7000 FEET PINE, just landed, ex Souvenir, and will be put up in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms—Cash. 6587

DAMAGED IRON.

EX GUARDIAN, YOUNG, MASTER, FROM LONDON.
To be sold for the benefit of whom it may concern.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart,
On SATURDAY NEXT, 5th Instant,
At 11 o'clock,
FA in diamond.
§ 8.—NINE (9) Plates of Iron, 1 bundle 7-16 round, 4 bundles 7-16 oval
§ 9.—Eight bundles hoop iron, 1 bundle ½ inch round.
Terms—Cash. 6586

OFFICE FURNITURE AND FIXTURES, ALSO,
SUNDRY BOOKS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Is instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart,
On SATURDAY, the 5th Instant,
At 11 o'clock,
1 PRESS, with drawers and shelves, 2 small Presses, Pigeon holes, desks, stool, washstand, partitions, baize doors, shelves, &c., &c.
Also,
Encyclopædia Parthenais, 23 vols.; Wentworth's Pleadings, Pictorial Times, Illustrated News, Evangelical Magazine, &c., &c.
Terms—Cash. 6588

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTIES,
Comprising:—
THE EXTENSIVE PREMISES RUNNING FROM GEORGE-STREET NORTH TO SYDNEY COVE, KNOWN AS
CUNNINGHAM'S WHARF,
Together with
THE VARIOUS BUILDINGS ERECTED THEREON.

This being the only portion of Land possessing a frontage to the Cove ever likely to be thrown open to public competition, any of the mercantile community desirous of securing one of the finest localities for an extensive Waterside Establishment, should not fail to purchase the present property.
Parties on the look-out for profitable investments are informed that the present Rental is only £102 per annum; but with a very small outlay this could be readily doubled, and in a few years the intrinsic value of the property must of necessity be immensely increased.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Has the pleasure of informing the mercantile community, capitalists, and others, that he has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street,
On WEDNESDAY, the 30th April,
At 12 o'clock precisely,
THAT most valuable and extensive Waterside Property, known as
CUNNINGHAM'S WHARF,
situate between Dawes' Battery and the extensive Wharf and Stores of Messrs. Campbell and Co., and extending from the Waters of the Cove to George street North, possessing a frontage thereto of 75 feet, forming very commanding sites for private residences and the neighbourhood unexceptionable.
THE WHARF,
Together with the buildings erected thereon, will be offered in one Lot, as per plan now on view at the Auction Rooms. The property being so well known requires no recommendation at the hands of the Auctioneer; but it may be mentioned that it stands unequalled either for a Patent Slip, Shipbuilding Yard, or Mercantile Wharf and Stores. It is at present let to Mr. Lockhart, and others, for about £102 per annum.
THE GEORGE-STREET FRONTAGE
will be offered in one or more lots to suit the wishes of purchasers; it has been subdivided for convenience into three allotments of 25 feet frontage each, by a depth of 85 feet to a reserved road.

After which—
The Auctioneer is instructed to offer for sale, without any reserve, by order of the Mortgagee, under power of sale,
A VALUABLE PROPERTY IN KENT-STREET,
being all that piece of Land situate in Kent-street, near the Steam Company's Wharf, with a Dwelling House erected thereon; now tenanted at a rental of £30 per annum, commanding a frontage of about 30 feet by a depth of about 80 feet.

Further particulars can be ascertained, if required, upon application at the Counting House of the Auctioneer.
Terms liberal. 6663

WEEKLY SALE OF HORSES,
At WOOLLER'S Repository,
On SATURDAY next, at eleven o'clock.
ABOUT Forty Horses and Mares, of various ages, and for various purposes most of them fresh from the interior.
A catalogue may be seen at the office of the Repository.
No half-crowns charged at this establishment for putting up horses for sale. 6563

Ten Cases ASSORTED MERCHANDISE.
To close accounts.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
THIS DAY, Friday, April 4, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Plain, flowered, and frosted night lights
Lamp wicks, in boxes
Assorted shoe brushes
Mixed cord, braid, and buttons
Telescopes, superior
Pistols, single and double barrelled guns
Camp stools
Brushes and rack combs
Knives, rules, and files
Cast-steel hand saws
Brown wrapping paper
Sheepshears and cart-boxes
Two casks of wine glasses
One case adzes and axes.
Terms at sale. 6599

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
15 PACKAGES GOODS,
Now landing ex Achilles.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, on an early day, as soon as landed.
The following goods:—
50 kegs China images, large assortment
Accordeons, flutinas, great variety
Fiutes, violins, and bows
Cutlery and ironmongery
Terms at sale. 6273

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
30 PACKAGES MERCHANDISE,
Landing ex Achilles.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, on an early day, as soon as landed,
The following extensive assortment:—
Plated ware, plated jewellery
Cutlery and plated goods
Rackcombs, spectacles, percussion caps
Electro-plated cruet frames and liqueurs
Fenders and fire irons, stocks and bits
Tea trays, fenders, bronze and steel
Double and single percussion guns, bronze powder
Flasks, pistols, time-pieces, &c., &c.
Terms at sale. 6274

THIS DAY.

DAMAGED PRINTS.
On account of whom it may concern, ex Thomas Arbuthnot, Heaton, master, from London.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, April 4 at half-past 10 o'clock,
TA in diamond §85 under.
ONE BALE PRINTS, damaged by sea water, containing—
41 pieces 7-8 shirts prints, slightly damaged
84 ditto 7-8 ditto, much damaged
6 ditto 5-4 ditto, slighly damaged
14 ditto 5 4 ditto, much damaged.
Terms, Cash. 6678

DAMAGED FLANNELS.
On account of whom it may concern, ex Achilles, M'Ruvie, master, from London.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
On TUESDAY next, the 8th April,
At half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
L in diamond, § 72—
No. 84 2 PIECES Fine Saxony Flannel, slightly damaged
1 Piece double raised baize, ditto ditto
X 1 Ditto Welsh flannel, 92 yards, ditto ditto
A 1 Ditto ditto ditto, ditto ditto
C 2 Ditto ditto ditto, 93 each, ditto ditto
A 2 Ditto ditto ditto, 92 each ditto
L in diamond, § 44—
2 Pieces grey padding, slightly damaged
L in diamond, § 42—
No. 23 1 Piece real Welsh flannel, 187 yards, slightly damaged
36 1 Ditto ditto ditto, 160 yards, ditto ditto
77 1 Ditto ditto ditto, 168 yards, ditto ditto
L in diamond, § 70—
D 2 Pieces Welsh flannels, 184 yards, slightly damaged
K 2 Ditto ditto ditto, 183 yards, ditto ditto
M 3 Ditto ditto ditto, 276 yards, ditto ditto
Terms—Cash. 6675

MR. CHARLES NEWTON'S SALES, THIS DAY,
At half past 10 o'clock precisely,
8 Case French boots
1 Ditto real Brussels lace
2 Ditto assorted lace goods
1 Ditto artificial flowers
115 Superfine cloth coats and palestots

In consequence of the sale of Wines, &c., the above goods will be put up at half-past 10 o'clock precisely.

At 11 o'clock,
Single and double barrelled guns

At half-past 11 o'clock,
Wine, Spirits, and Tobacco 6579

THIS DAY,
At half-past ten o'clock precisely.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, 4th April,
TWO CASES LACE GOODS, containing a general assortment of
Real thread and imitation lace
Whisker blonds
Shawls
Visites
Sleeves
Berthas
&c., &c.
The above will be put up in lots of one cartoon or more, at half-past ten o'clock precisely.
Terms at sale. 6677

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

THIS DAY, APRIL 4.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, 4th April, at half-past 10 o'clock,
ONE CASE FRENCH FLOWERS.
Terms at sale. 6680

FRENCH BOOTS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, Friday, the 4th April,
At half-past 10 o'clock,
8 CASES FRENCH BOOTS.
Terms at sale. 6679

REAL BRUSSELS LACE.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, Friday, April 4,
At half-past 10 o'clock,
ONE CASE REAL BRUSSELS LACE—assorted widths.
Terms at sale. 6581

TO GUNSMITHS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, Friday, April 4, at 11 o'clock,
9 SINGLE BARRELLED GUNS
6 Double ditto ditto
1 Case percussion caps
Terms—Cash. 6580

GREAT UNRESERVED SALE OF
WINES, SPIRITS, CORDIALS, AND BEER.
WITHOUT RESERVE.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, Friday, the 4th April,
At half-past 11 o'clock,
THE undermentioned lot of Wines, Spirits, Cordials, and Beer—
18 Baskets, 1 dozen each, superior Champagne
88 Cases ditto ditto ditto
46 Cases ditto ditto Ruinart's ditto
100 Cases ditto ditto Claret, Pauillac
100 Cases ditto ditto Claret, St. Jullien
51 Cases ditto ditto Sauterne
27 Cases ditto ditto Hock
31 Cases ditto ditto Cordials
78 Cases ditto ditto Old Port
115 Cases ditto ditto gold Sherry

WINES IN WOOD.
54 Quarter-casks gold and pale Sherry
17 Hogsheads ditto ditto ditto
27 Quarter-casks brown ditto
11 Hogsheads ditto ditto
54 Quarter-casks Port
19 Hogsheads ditto
7 Pipes ditto
11 Ditto Marsala

SPIRITS.
21 Hogsheads Martell's dark Brandy
5 Ditto ditto pale ditto
5 Puncheons Old Jamaica Rum
319 Cases Gin, 4 gallons each
BEER.
125 Casks Ale and Porter, 3 dozen each
Terms at sale. 628

CONTINUATION OF
IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE OF
CHOICE AND SEASONABLE DRAPERY.

Just landed, ex Thomas Arbuthnot.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
On TUESDAY next, 8th April, at 11 o'clock,
5 CASES 7-8 FANCY PRINTS
3 Ditto 5-4 ditto
1 Ditto 7-8 black and white ditto
1 Bale 5-4 navy blue
2 Ditto 4-4 stout cotton checks
4 Ditto 30 to 36 inch grey sheetings
2 Ditto 72 inch ditto ditto
4 Ditto 36 inch white shirtings
2 Ditto stout cotton tick
4 Ditto heavy Scotch twill
2 Ditto Welsh flannels
1 Ditto Lancashire ditto
8 Ditto 8-4 9-4, and 10-4 blankets
2 Ditto 11-5 ditto
4 Ditto diaper rugs
2 Ditto coloured counterpanes
2 Ditto white ditto
1 Ditto white lambswool vests
1 Ditto blue navy ditto ditto
2 Cases striped Guernseys
1 Bale blue serge shirts
2 Cases fancy regatta ditto
8 Ditto fine white ditto
2 Ditto women's white cotton hose
2 Ditto men's brown half hose
1 Ditto ditto coloured ditto
2 Ditto children's fancy socks
1 Ditto men's lambswool hose
1 Ditto ditto ditto half hose
1 Ditto lambswool pants
1 Ditto brown cotton ditto
2 Bales fine pilot coats
2 Ditto doeskin shooting ditto
2 Cases fancy vests
1 Ditto rich satin vests
1 Ditto fancy doeskin trousers
2 Ditto Grenan ditto
1 Ditto drab duffil coats
1 Ditto blue and brown beaver ditto
2 Cases blue navy caps
2 Ditto boys' fancy ditto
FANCY GOODS.
1 Case black satin and satinettes
1 Ditto rich black gros
2 Ditto printed cashmeres
2 Ditto ditto de laines
1 Ditto ¼ gala plaids
1 Ditto shalli checks
2 Ditto 4-4 plaid ginghams
1 Ditto black crapes
2 Ditto fine black coburgs
2 Ditto coloured ditto
3 Ditto shot Orleans
1 Ditto black lustres
1 Ditto French flowers
3 Ditto fancy bonnets
1 Ditto blonde lappets
1 Ditto assorted lace goods
1 Ditto printed llama shawls
1 Ditto bordered ditto
1 Ditto woollen plaid ditto
2 Ditto 200-yard reel cotton
2 Ditto 100-yard ditto
1 Ditto fancy bonnets and ribbons
1 Ditto bands, corahs, and neck ties
Terms at sale. 6634

SUPERFINE CLOTH COATS AND PALETOTS.
WITHOUT RESERVE.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, Friday, 4th April,
At half past ten o'clock precisely,
75 SUPERFINE Cloth Frock, Riding, and Dress Coats
40 Paletots
Terms at sale. 6578

BRANDY AND TOBACCO.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, 4th April, at half-past 11 o'clock
5 KEGS prime American negrohead Tobacco
10 Hogsheads dark French Brandy
100 Cases French Brandy, duty paid
100 Ditto ditto, in bond
Terms at sale. 6676

XIII. VICTORIA CAP. XVII.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PAWNBROKER'S ACT,

THIS DAY, Friday, April 4th,
BY MR. ALEXANDER MOORE, at the Labour-Bazaar, Pitt-street, the undermentioned unredeemed pledges pawned with Mr. W. G. Moore, on the dates specified as under.
Sept. 2—2 Boxes sundries
Nov. 1—Pair boots
Pair boots, dress and shirt
Vest, ring, 2 frocks and clock
2—Flute
Coat
Coat
Visite
Oil painting
Coat
Dress, 2 shirts and rent of silk
4—Curtains, shirt and vest
2 Coats
Watch, Sheppard, London, 1820,
Pillow, dress ring, scarf and vest
5—Suit of curtains
Watch, No. 5184
Silk dress
4 Books, shirt, trousers and dress
6—Remnant of carpet
Coat and trousers
Dress ring and pair blankets
7—2 Table covers, pair sheets and counterpane
Shawl
Picture and case of razors
4 Sheets, pair of trousers and two petticoats
Quilt
2 Rings, night dress, and petticoat
8—Coat, remnant of merino and pillows
9—Coat
Coat
Coat and vest
Watch, Jamison, No. 111
Split ring and pin
2 Rings and coat
11—Watch, Grant, 66
Watch
2 Shawls, dress and cloak
2 Chinese night gowns and Bible
Quilt
Sheet, pair of boots, four frocks and pair earrings
2 Dresses and vest
12—2 Pictures
Silk dress
Remnant of silk, bonnet, petticoat, and vest
13—Remnant of print, 8 books, shawl and vest
14—3 Pictures
Coat
Dress, pair trousers, blanket, shawl and cloak
15—Watch, No. 101
Time piece, Burnet, 601
2 Miniatures
2 Pair trousers
Shirt, Prayer-Book, vest and pair boots
16—Remnant of cloth
Watch, No. 78
Watch, No. 660
Coat, vest, and trousers
Coat and trousers
18—7 Frocks
Ring, brooch, and locket
4 Rings, 2 brooches, locket, and vinegaret
Shirt, shawl, 4 books, and blanket
19—3 Rings and one ear-ring
Cloak, dress, scarf, and veil
3 Vests
2 Dresses, vest, and ring
20—6 Pianos, jacket, shirt, and sheet
4 Caps, flannel, and sheet
21—Flock bed
2 Tea-caddies, spoon, and pair candlesticks
Brooch
22—Suit of clothes
2 Rings and nipple glass
Pair boots
Bonnet, pair trousers, and remnant of silk
23—Coat
4 Vests
Dress, pair trousers, and chimese
Watch, No. 4829
Pair trousers, sheet, and scarf
Dress, shawl, and dressing-case
25—Ring and pair spectacles
3 Sheets, petticoat, shawl, and dress
3 Dresses, petticoat, vest, and pair trousers
26—Pair trousers and dress
2 Dresses, ring, coat, vest, and trousers
27—Lamp, shade, and chimney
2 Dresses, 2 frocks, and shawl
Lever watch, No. 110
Coat
Blanket, shirt, coat, dress, and visite
28—Pair boots
Coat, dress, and 2 shirts
29—Remnant of serge
Blanket, pair boots, jacket, and trousers
Lever watch, No. 8730
Shawl and quilt
30—Watch, No. 1783
Watch, No. 8642
Seal and key, split ring, and guard
Coat and trousers
Pair trousers and 9 books
Pair shoes and 2 rings
Work-box
Locket
2 Dresses
Vest, 2 shirts, and blouses
Pair trousers, 2 pair boots, 2 rings, and 3 toilet covers
Also,
About 240 Pledges under five shillings. 6169

MONDAY, APRIL 7.

To Saddlers, Dealers, Stationers, and Others.

FIVE CASES BEST ENGLISH MADE SADDLERY, BRIDLES, &c.
ONE CASE VIOLINS, BOWS, AND POCKET-BOOKS.

JUST LANDED, EX ACHILLES.

To be sold at auction,
BY MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
At his Mart,
On MONDAY, the 7th Instant,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
WITHOUT RESERVE.
S in diamond, § 21 and 22.
TWO CASES Gentlemen's Shafto saddles, complete
S in diamond, § 23.
One case gentlemen's plain fore part saddles, complete
S in diamond, § 24.
One case gentlemen's all-over hogskin ditto, complete
S in diamond, § 25.
One case side spring cigar cases, ditto with German silver boxes, snaffle twisted Weymouth bridles, enamelled bags
S in diamond, § 5
One case violins, bows, and pocket-books.
Terms—Cash. 6641

FRIDAY, 4th April.

HAMS, in prime condition, just landed, ex Achilles.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Will sell by auction, at his Mart,
THIS DAY, Friday, the 4th April,
At 11 o'clock precisely.
P 1-3 THREE casks containing 100 Hams, in prime condition.
Terms at sale. 6561

THIS DAY.

COD FISH.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Will sell by public auction, at his Mart,
THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock precisely,
WITHOUT RESERVE.
15 CASKS COD FISH,
Terms—cash. 6656

TUESDAY, 8TH APRIL.
FINAL NOTICE.
To the Trade, Manufacturers, and Shippers.

5901 BARS, AND 60 BUNDLES IRON,
Just arrived, ex Garland, from Liverpool,
Will be sold at auction,
BY MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
At Campbell's Wharf,
On TUESDAY, the 8th instant,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
Without Reserve,

	Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Tons, cwt. qr. lbs. 101 7 1 18				
As per Invoice, consisting of—				
995 Bars, 1¼ inch x 3-16 inch,	10	6	0	21
429 " " " x 7-16 "	4	18	0	12
349 " " " x ½ "	5	3	0	8
204 " 1½ " x 7-16 "	2	18	1	14
806 " " " x ½ "	5	1	0	10
278 " 1½ " x ½ "	4	18	2	9
101 " " " x ½ "	2	2	2	8
132 " 1½ " x ½ "	1	18	1	0
229 " " " x 7-16 "	4	3	0	16
246 " " " x ½ "	5	1	0	16
387 " " " x ½ "	9	12	1	24
166 " 2 " x ½ "	3	0	1	0
209 " " " x ½ "	5	1	3	16
73 " " " x ½ "	2	4	1	24
76 " 2½ " x ½ "	1	19	1	26
95 " " " x ½ "	3	0	1	2
74 " 2½ " x ½ "	2	1	2	10
88 " " " x ½ "	3	0	2	8
224 " square	2	1	2	20
164 " "	2	2	0	24
60 " "	1	0	1	20
100 " 1 "	2	2	2	24
30 " 1¼ "	1	1	2	22
60 Bundles nail round	3	0	0	0
447 Bars "	4	3	0	9
219 " "	3	2	2	2
59 " 1 "	1	1	0	22
44 " 1¼ "	1	1	2	0
72 " 1½ "	2	0	2	24
47 " 1¾ "	1	18	1	8
5901 Bars, and 60 Bundles, weight ..... Tons	101	7	1	18

☞ The above Iron is of the best description, manufactured at Tipton, Staffordshire, and selected purposely to suit this market, by one well acquainted with its requirements. It will be on view as soon as landed from the ship, and will be found deserving of the notice of the Trade, Manufacturers, and Shippers to the adjacent ports.
Terms—Cash. 6647

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9.

SEASONABLE GOODS!
SUPERIOR LONDON-MADE CLOTHING, DRAPERY, TABLE COVERS, BRUSSELS RAGS, CARPET SHOES, CLOTH AND CHILDREN'S SHOES,—
21 PACKAGES,
Just arrived, ex Achilles,
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION
BY MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
At the Mart,
On WEDNESDAY, 9th instant,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
WITHOUT RESERVE.
S in diamond, § 26
ONE case doeskin, black cloth, and brown velveteen shooting coats
S in diamond § 27
One case brown velveteen, doeskin, and diagonal shooting coats, and swandown dreadnaught coats
S in diamond, § 28 and 29
Two cases blue beaver Chesterfields, cloth sacs, grey witney and mohair Chesterfields
S in diamond § 30
One case mohair sacs, airline tweed vests, French doeskin shooting coats, fancy doeskin and black cloth trousers
S in diamond, § 31 and 34
Two cases moleskin trousers
S in diamond, § 32 and 33
Two cases Brussels bags, ladies' velvet pile bags, and carpet shoes
S in diamond § 35
One case moleskin, black cloth, and French doeskin trousers and mohair sacs
S in diamond, § 36.
One trunk cloth button boots
S in diamond, § 37.
One trunk children's patent leather boots
S in diamond, § 4.
One bale dresses and pieces of calico
S in diamond, § 6, 7, and 8.
Three cases coburgs
S in diamond, § 9 and 10.
Two cases japanned table covers, each 12 yards
S in diamond, § 11, 12, and 13.
Three cases Swiss cotton dresses, 5-4 wide, fast colours.
☞ The above goods were shipped according to an order forwarded from hence, they are articles just suited to the wants of the colony at this season, and as they must be sold without the slightest reserve, the TRADE will do well to attend the sale, and replenish their stocks.
Terms—cash. 6640

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF EDWARD HICKSON.

HOUSE and SHED on the Botany Road, near the Toll Bar, occupied as a Butcher's Shop and Dwelling House, subject to a claim of £25.
Two HORSES, Saddle, Harness, &c.
Household Furniture, Shop-fixtures, &c.

MORT AND BROWN
Have received instructions from the Official Assignee, to sell the above by public auction, on the premises,
TO-MORROW, Saturday, 5th April,
At 12 o'clock,
Terms at sale. 6652

PIANOFORTES
BY COLLARD, BUDART, AND OTHER EMINENT MAKERS,
SERAPHINES, CONCERTINA, &c.

MORT AND BROWN
Will sell by public auction, at their Rooms,
On MONDAY, 7th April,
At 11 o'clock,
THE FOLLOWING SUPERIOR INSTRUMENTS, viz.:—
Splendid mahogany grand square Pianoforte, by
COLLARD AND COLLARD,
undoubtedly the finest instrument in the colony, having been selected by a professor of great eminence.
Square Pianoforte, 6 octaves, by same makers.
Grand square mahogany Pianoforte, 6½ octaves, by
BUDART,
Mahogany cabinet Pianoforte, by MANBY, 6½ octaves.
Rosewood Cabinet, 6½ octaves.
ROSEWOOD SERAPHINE,
CONCERTINA, Wheatstone's patent double action, with instructions, case, &c., (the only one for sale in the colony),
Two Flutes, with silver keys, brilliant toned and very superior.
One Cornopean, with silver mouthpiece, &c.
Two Valve Trumpets, silver mounted.
Terms at sale. 6349

FRIDAY'S WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE.

MR. J. H. ATKINSON
Will sell by auction, at his Stores, Circular Quay,
THIS DAY, Friday, the 4th instant,
At half-past 11 o'clock,
105 BALES WOOL.
Terms at sale. 6421

TO GROCERS,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
SHIP CHANDLERS,
STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

OILMAN'S STORES, CORDAGE, WOOL-LASHING, SALT, FISH, NUTS, WINES, SPIRITS, HATS, WHIPS, &c.

MORT AND BROWN
Have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street,
On TUESDAY, 8th April,
At Eleven o'clock,
GROCERIES, &c.
Ex Scotia.
20 Cases pint pickles
7 Ditto mustard
9 Ditto salad oil
19 Ditto castor oil
Ex Tartar.
70 Ditto pint pickles
10 Ditto quart ditto
16 Ditto mustard
10 Ditto fruits
12 Ditto salad oil
8 Ditto mushroom catsup
10 Ditto Yarmouth bloaters
3 Ditto herring paste
Ex Thomas Arbuthnot.
40 Cases pint pickles
12 Ditto Yarmouth bloaters
5 Ditto herring paste
2 Ditto salmon ditto

267 BAGS ST. UBE'S SALT.
20 Tubs Newfoundland codfish (damaged)
40 Bags hazel nuts
6 Casks walnuts
1 Ditto Brazil nuts

50 COILS WOOL-LASHING

211 COILS COIR ROPE
2 Cases BUGGY WHIPS

WINES AND SPIRITS.
99 Cases claret, each 1 dozen
230 Ditto ditto
63 Ditto ditto
23 Barrels fine Scotch Islay whiskey
261 Cases pale brandy, each 1 dozen
4 Hogsheads B. P. rum

HATS.
10 Cases Manila hats, ex Richard and William
15 Cases brab hats, ex Lady Margaret.

☞ The above goods will all be cleared to the highest bidders, the sale is therefore worthy of attention.
Terms at sale. 6502

DARLING POINT.

BEAUTIFUL VILLA ALLOTMENTS.

☞ These delightful Allotments are situated on the Darling Point Road, between the junction thereof with the Lower South Head Road and Mr. Cheeke's property.

MORT AND BROWN
Are instructed to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street,
On TUESDAY, April 15, at 11 o'clock,
LOT 1.
THREE roods and thirteen perches, bounded on the north by Mr. Coveny's purchase; on the west by the Darling Point Road; and on the east by the Glenrock property.
LOT 2.
Two roods and thirteen perches, immediately adjoining lot 1, and with similar boundaries.
LOT 3.
Three roods and three perches, adjoining lot 2.
TERMS AT SALE—TITLE UNQUESTIONABLE.

There is perhaps no plot of land which could be fixed upon in the vicinity of our metropolis from whence the views are so varied and so charming as that now advertised. Description is useless, as any intending buyer can in a few minutes place himself on the spot and judge for himself whether the property warrants the character the Auctioneers have briefly given it. 6653

THE MANSION AND GROUNDS
KNOWN AS
"NEWLANDS,"
SITUATE ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE PARRAMATTA RIVER, TOGETHER WITH ABOUT
13 ACRES OF LAND.

☞ This charming Estate has cost the proprietor many thousands of pounds, and there are few residences in the colony which can boast the same amount of comfort and convenience, or which possess so much accommodation—indeed, this property is in every respect adapted for the reception of a large family, *and as it is positively to be sold*, heads of families and others on the look-out for such a freehold, are earnestly invited to give the present opportunity their attention.

MORT AND BROWN
HAVING received instructions from the proprietor to sell
THE SPLENDID ESTATE OF "NEWLANDS,"
to the highest bidder, at their Rooms, George-street,
On TUESDAY, the 15th April,
At eleven o'clock,
request attention to the following brief description of the property.
THE RESIDENCE
Is a most substantial and gentleman-like edifice, containing on the ground-floor a handsome entrance-hall, with fine stone stair-case leading to the upper rooms; spacious drawing and dining room, breakfast, and two other large rooms; on the upper floor (access to which is by the stone staircase just described) are six excellent bed-rooms; beneath the ground-floor is spacious cellarage, and attached are kitchen, butler's pantry, store, servants'-rooms, laundry, coach-house, four-stall stable, harness-room, besides necessary out-houses, large water tanks, &c., &c.
The house has a verandah on three sides, and a
GARDEN OF TWO ACRES
is attached, which has been trenched throughout to a depth of two feet, and is now stocked with a choice variety of fruit trees. The whole property is fenced in, and there are entrance gates opening upon a carriage drive leading to the front of the house.

"Newlands" (formerly the residence of Mrs. Colonel Anderson and presently of J. Bell, Esq.) occupies a very commanding position on the north bank of the Parramatta River, overlooking the town and embracing a great extent of beautiful scenery—indeed, any one acquainted with the locality will be well aware of the lovely views which are thereabouts, and the charming landscape which may be seen on all sides.
The Garden is most productive, and there is ample pasturage for milch cattle; the town of Parramatta is close at hand, and Sydney is accessible three or four times a day by steamers which pass along the river bounding the Estate. The position is most healthful, and the neighbourhood a most pleasant one, the property being surrounded by the residences of many highly esteemed families. On the whole, is there a spot within the same distance of Sydney which embraces the same advantages?

It must not be forgotten that at this moment the Railway works are being actively carried on within a few miles of Parramatta, and that before two years are over the distance of this property from Sydney will be narrowed down to a twenty minutes' trip at most.

☞ TERMS.—25 per cent. cash, and the residue by bills at 6 months, without interest.
N.B.—Cards to view (under the kind permission of Mr. Bell), may be obtained from the auctioneers. 6166

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
PIANOFORTE, BY COLLARD AND COLLARD, PAIR 75-INCH GLOBES, &c.

MORT AND BROWN
Have received instructions from Mr. I. O. Glanham, to sell by public auction, at his *residence*, George-street North, (in consequence of his removal to the suburbs)
On WEDNESDAY, 9th April,
At eleven o'clock,
THE whole of his Elegant and Useful HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Comprising:—
Handsome sideboard, with cellaret and drawers
Chiffoniers
Loo, card, dining, and work tables
Dining and drawing-room chairs
Hall table
Carpets, rugs
Fenders, fireirons
Ornaments, lamps
Engravings
VALUABLE PAINTINGS, BY CELEBRATED OLD MASTERS
MAHOGANY IMPROVED SQUARE PIANOFORTE, by Collard and Collard
PAIR 75-INCH GLOBES, undoubtedly the best in the colony
Four-post mahogany and iron bedsteads
Mattresses
Chests drawers, wardrobe, marble washstand, dressing tables, dressing and cheval glasses, cutlery, china, glassware, plateware, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.
Catalogues will be ready on Monday morning.
☞ Mr. Glanham requests us to say that he continues to carry on his business as heretofore, in the same premises, and that the upper rooms are to let as offices, &c. 6565

KENTUCKY.
One of the most improved and valuable stations in the highly favoured district of New England, together with about
15,000 SHEEP.
Of most excellent description, and which are warranted sound and never to have been diseased.

☞ Truly a most desirable property, not only on account of its extent and for the high estimation in which it is held as a sheep country, but for its delightful climate, its verdant and beautiful scenery, and its extensive improvements—offering as a whole a most charming home, where everything that is English in production can be obtained, with the attendant advantages of a fortune-making occupation.

MORT AND BROWN
Have received instructions from the proprietor of this highly valuable sheep property, to dispose of the same by public auction at their Rooms, George-street,
On WEDNESDAY, 23rd April,
At eleven o'clock,
And as the sale will positively take place at that time, parties desirous of competing for it are particularly requested to make their inquiries about it forthwith, and if possible to give it their personal inspection.

THE SHEEP are warranted sound and never to have been diseased, and without question are a first-rate lot, being all young, *one third of the whole flocks* having been drafted during the past year and boiled down, leaving not a single old or inferior sheep. The following are the particulars, as per return, of 31st December last, viz.:—
1707 two-year old ewes
2737 three-year ditto ditto
1097 four-year ditto ditto
1705 full mouthed ditto, but none old
1594 eighteen month ditto
2000 ewe lambs of last September

10840 female sheep
1336 eighteen month old wethers
1216 two year old